

# Herald Tribune

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**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS:**  
Variable Temp. 43-53. Tomorrow variable.  
Temp. 39-49. LONDON: Cloudy. Temp.  
43-53. Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's  
high: 43. CHANGING: Moderate.  
ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 43-53. NEW YORK:  
Rain. Temp. 39-49. Yesterday's high:  
43.

**ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMETS PAGE.**

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	10 S.	Luxembourg	18 L.F.
Denmark	2 D.S.	Morocco	2 D.
Finland	10 S.	Norway	2 D.
France	2 F.	Portugal	10 S.
Germany	2 F.	Spain	25 P.L.
Greece	10 S.	Sweden	25 S.K.
Great Britain	10 S.	Switzerland	1.00 S.F.
Ireland	10 S.	Turkey	1.00 S.F.
Italy	10 S.	U.S. Virgin Islands	1.00 S.F.
Japan	10 S.	Yugoslavia	2.00 D.

## I'm Mao. Fly Me (Or Else)

By John Burns

PEKING, Feb. 20.—There was an article in the Chinese press not long ago celebrating the financial troubles of Pan Am and TWA. A few days later, a young university-educated Chinese man who has neither been on a plane nor to an airport cited the article to a Westerner as proof of the superiority of socialism. "You see," he said, "we really do have the world's best airline."

The CAAC, or Civil Aviation Administration of China, as the national airline is known, is indeed exceptional among international air carriers. But most foreigners who have flown it on international routes or dealt with its ground personnel in Peking consider it remarkable not for its excellence so much as its peculiarity.

Peculiarity, in fact, is hardly the word that most disaffected customers would use. In recent months, since the airline went international with routes to Moscow, Tokyo and Paris, the air in the diplomatic community in Peking has been heavy with such pejoratives as effrontery, inefficiency and duplicity.

Among the many stories in circulation is one about a Canadian woman who was to take the Peking-Tokyo-Toronto route, but woke the morning of her flight feeling ill. Her husband called the airline 90 minutes before flight time to say she would not be able to take the flight, but when he called again later in the day to make a new booking, he found he would have to pay a penalty—25 per cent of the fare.

The man argued, unsuccessfully, that there was no reason for a no-show penalty since the airline had been given advance

Mao has direct flights to more Chinese cities than anybody.



Fly me:

I'm Mao. And I can fly you direct to more Chinese cities than anybody else. Peking, Canton, Shanghai. Direct routes, no changing planes. Cheers! All my flight attendants, well-disciplined stewards, I also offer one free copy of the "Thoughts of Chairman Mao" for every adult who flies me to China. Any day on any flight.

Fly Mao.

Fly Civil Aviation Administration of China.

Call your travel agent.

Washington Post

notice, and that if there had to be a penalty it should be applied only to the Peking-Tokyo portion, the only leg of the flight that his wife was to have flown with the CAAC.

The airline was adamant that a penalty had to be paid since less than 48 hours' notice had been given, and insisted that it was the CAAC's right to apply the penalty to the total fare. The penalty would have been \$50. The man proposed a compromise—a penalty of \$75.

When the exchange became acrimonious, the airline official consulted with his superiors and returned with his final offer: If the man's wife could produce a medical certificate attesting that she was unfit to fly, the penalty would be waived.

The wife, furious, nonetheless

got a doctor's certificate attesting that she was not fit to fly and should take two days' rest. The CAAC accepted it reluctantly.

A diplomat ran afoul of the rule in Canton, where the CAAC imposed a 25-per-cent surcharge on the Canton-Peking fare to change his booking inside the 48-hour limit. When he demanded to know the airline's authority for the surcharge, he was referred to the rules of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), to which the CAAC does not belong.

Pointing this out, the diplomat was assured that the airline would be joining IATA in due time and saw fit to apply IATA rules on a provisional basis in

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## 'Recruited by Foreign Intelligence'

## Russia Convicts Citizen of Spying

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (NYT).—The Soviet Union disclosed today that it had caught and punished a Soviet citizen who was involved in espionage.

The disclosure was a rare public acknowledgment that Soviet citizens sometimes work for foreign nations against their homeland.

The brief announcement was printed on the back page of

Izvestia, the government newspaper. But it was also distributed in English by Tass, the official news agency, an indication that the authorities wanted the case to receive international publicity.

The official disclosure gave some details of the case but left many questions unanswered. It was believed to be the first time that the existence of a citizen spy had been publicly noted here since 1962, when Col. Oleg Penkovsky was accused of high treason.

son for espionage. He was eventually executed.

The spy was identified as V. G. Kalinin. The name of the country that Mr. Kalinin worked for, when he was arrested and exactly what punishment was imposed on him was not disclosed.

In Izvestia, the words referring to his punishment said, "The criminal was given the penalty he deserved." This, in Soviet official idiom, probably meant he was sentenced to a long prison term or to be executed. But in the English version provided by Tass, the pertinent words were changed to read, "The criminal was punished according to law." The law provides for death or life imprisonment for espionage.

Tried by Military

Also unreported was whether Mr. Kalinin was a civilian or a member of the military. The Military Collegium of the Supreme Court, which dealt with Mr. Kalinin, tries all treason cases.

"It was established during the trial," the statement said, "that Kalinin had been recruited by a foreign intelligence service and had collected information which constituted state and military secrets and transmitted it to representatives of the foreign intelligence service."

The statement added that "confiscated during Kalinin's arrest were information he had collected for transmission to the foreign intelligence service, espionage instructions, the means for invisible writing, codebooks and other materials intended for subversive activities against the Soviet Union."

There was some speculation here tonight about which country might have been the employer of Mr. Kalinin. One line of reasoning held that the Soviet Union did not name the country because it might be one with which the Kremlin is trying to improve relations.

There have been no publicized expulsions of diplomats based in Moscow in the last year or so. This makes it difficult for observers to link the case of Mr. Kalinin with the departure of a diplomat who may have been his contact. No American diplomat has been compelled to leave the Soviet Union since May, 1971. At that time, McKinney Russell, the chief cultural affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy, was accused in the official press of trying to recruit a scientist for espionage.

While the Soviet Union rarely publicizes the case of a Soviet citizen turned spy, it sometimes lauds the efforts of Soviet spies abroad.

## German Police Eject 300 at A-Plant Site

WYEL, West Germany, Feb. 20 (UPI).—In a 30-minute operation, police using water cannon today cleared a nuclear power plant construction site being occupied by demonstrators fearing pollution of their vineyards.

The demonstrators, numbering 300 at their peak, erected a small tent city on the site Tuesday, lighting camp fires and vowing to stay until plans to build the atomic reactor were shelved.

## UN Chief Assails Unilateral Move In Cyprus Crisis

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 20 (AP).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that the Cyprus crisis was at a "very serious" stage and could not be resolved on the basis of unilateral actions. Mr. Waldheim spoke to reporters in Zurich before returning to New York where the Security Council began debate on the Turkish-Cypriot proclamation of a separate state in northern Cyprus.

"The UN Security Council and the major powers will do their utmost to avert a deterioration in the situation but I cannot deny that the situation is very serious," Mr. Waldheim said after meeting with Greek and Turkish leaders.

In Athens yesterday, Premier Constantine Caramanlis told Mr. Waldheim that the Mediterranean island could become another Palestine, United Press International reported.

Mr. Waldheim called for a mutually acceptable solution to be negotiated between the island's Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities. Talks between the two sides collapsed after the Turkish-Cypriot proclamation last Thursday.

In UN Debate

As the UN debate opened, Glafkos Clerides, Greek-Cypriot president of Cyprus's legislature, told the Security Council that "Cyprus will be destroyed" unless the council acts urgently against the Turkish-Cypriot proclamation of a separate state in northern Cyprus.

Mr. Clerides declared that "no freely agreed solution can be arrived at as long as the Turkish forces remain in Cyprus. We are not prepared to put our signature to any solution imposed by Turkey."

Mr. Clerides said Turkish Cypriots "are now importing Turks from Turkey" to settle in the occupied northern zone—about 40 per cent of the island after "purporting to enact a law by virtue of which the 40,000 Turkish troops in Cyprus can settle there."

Greek Ambassador Denis Cavanninis charged that Turkey "has already begun on a very large scale to transform the ethnic composition of the population in Cyprus by granting Cyprus citizenship to Turkish soldiers and their families."

Troops to Stay

The Turkish-Cypriot representative here, Vedat Celik, said in an interview earlier that Turkish troops will not be withdrawn until a political settlement is reached recognizing the division of the island into federated states.

In previous negotiations, Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, would only agree to a patchwork of autonomous Turkish enclaves.

Mr. Celik said the UN peace-keeping force that has been on Cyprus since 1964 cannot protect the 501,000 Turkish Cypriots and the threat of Enosis, the union of Cyprus with Greece.

"We tried paper solutions in the past," he said. "We would feel unsafe if the Turkish troops left before a political settlement."

Mr. Celik is the industry minister of the Turkish-Cypriot state.

Greeks Demonstrate

ATHENS, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Several hundred pro-Communist youths today demonstrated in the port of Piraeus against the establishment of a Turkish state in Cyprus.

The youths shouted anti-American slogans and called for abolition of U.S. bases in Greece.



Kurt Waldheim AP

## Lisbon Unveils Economic Reforms

LISBON, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—

The government announced today a plan for partial state control of certain key industries, limited expropriation of farmland and new foreign-investment regulations.

The plan was described as a revolutionary reform aimed at breaking the power of big monopolies, helping the underprivileged and building a fairer and more equitable society than the one that developed under the rightist, totalitarian regime overthrown in April's coup.

"It means a clean break with a system which was... outdated, ineffective and corrupt," the document said.

It promised greater political control of the economy to make it better serve all Portuguese and better health, education and other social services, including the introduction of unemployment ben-

efits and social security for all. But it warned the people to expect a period of austerity, with cuts in imported luxuries.

The 187-page document was said by observers to fall short of drastic social and economic changes which radicals within the Armed Forces Movement and leftist political parties have been urging. The plan was originally scheduled to be published three months ago and the delay was attributed to an intense debate in governing circles.

The plan said that private enterprise would continue to play a major role in the country's economic activity, with a guaranteed freedom to operate according to the law of the market. It warned workers that the distribution of income between labor and capital was likely to change significantly soon.

## Supplies Running Short

## Ethiopian Planes, Troops Hit Rebels North of Asmara

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 20 (UPI).—

Government troops backed by U.S.-built F-4 fighter-bombers battled separatist rebels north of Asmara today.

The three-week-old civil war in Eritrea Province began affecting the national economy for the first time. Everything from bullets to butter was in short supply.

[Reliable sources reported today that military authorities have executed 13 soldiers after finding them guilty of committing atrocities against civilians during fighting in Eritrea Province, according to an Associated Press dispatch.]

[The sources said that about 100 officers and men have been transferred from Eritrea to Addis Ababa for questioning about reported shooting and bayoneting of women and children. There was no comment by the ruling Military Council.]

Dismantling Equipment  
Diplomats said that the United States has removed most of its staff from its military communications station in Asmara but still faced the problem of dismantling secret equipment in the installation which was due to close this summer.

The U.S. government evacuated most of its nationals from the beleaguered city, fearing that they could become targets of the guerrillas in revenge actions if the United States acceded to an

Ethiopian request to replenish its ammunition supplies.

The Ethiopians asked for \$30 million worth of ammunition to keep the fight going against the guerrillas. The United States issued a ban on munitions supplies to Ethiopia three months ago.

Military analysts said that, although Ethiopia produces some of its own ammunition, the army could run out of supplies within one to two months unless Washington agreed to send more.

After the heaviest action of the war in Asmara Tuesday night and yesterday, the action moved north of the city today. Government forces and rebels clashed along a major highway linking Asmara to an army brigade headquarters at Keren, 50 miles away. Planes based in Asmara strafed and bombed the rebel positions.

Heavy Casualties  
The army has been trying to dislodge the rebels from the area for the last three weeks but has suffered heavy casualties during the fighting, according to the most reliable but still sketchy reports of the action.

In the capital, meanwhile, shortages of butter, cheese, meat, soap and detergents were reported. Many of the items are manufactured or produced in Eritrea Province.

Virtually no matches were available and many families have begun to buy flint lighters.

## U.S. May Support Big-2 Guarantee For Middle East

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (IHT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told congressional leaders today that he was cautiously optimistic about the outlook for a new peace accord between Egypt and Israel.

The secretary, who returned yesterday from a 10-day mission to the Middle East and Europe, told the leaders at a White House breakfast that the "most difficult period lies ahead" when he undertakes next month a new trip to the Middle East.

Meanwhile, the State Department said today that the United States may be prepared to discuss a big-power security guarantee for the Middle East in the context of an Arab-Israeli Geneva peace conference. Spokesman Robert Anderson appeared to rule out any unilateral U.S. guarantees to Israel during the current efforts at an interim settlement between Egypt and Israel.

Joint Guarantee

However, he said that the concept of a joint guarantee by the United States and the Soviet Union "may become relevant at some later time in the context of an overall settlement."

There had been speculation during Secretary Kissinger's Middle East trip that the United States might guarantee the protection of Israel against any new war with the Arabs.

Mr. Anderson said that "we have no proposal at this time" and there was "no talk about any kind of guarantee in this phase of the diplomacy in the Middle East."

The spokesman added that the concept of a defense treaty with Israel or some other kind of guarantee may "be looked into in due course."

Reporting on Mr. Kissinger's briefing with congressional leaders, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate majority leader, said it was "one of the most interesting" he had ever attended because of what he called the "give-and-take" between Mr. Kissinger and the congressional leaders of both parties.

"I was certainly encouraged by what he had to say," Sen. Mansfield told reporters. "Kissinger reported that he is cautiously optimistic but that the most difficult period still lies ahead."

Soviet Involvement

Sen. Mansfield told newsmen that Mr. Kissinger believes that the Geneva conference on the Arab-Israeli dispute will resume in the near future. It thus would give the Soviet Union greater involvement in Middle East diplomacy, which it seeks.

Mr. Kissinger said on his return yesterday: "We will stay in close contact with the Soviet leaders as we negotiate another step in the Middle East and also in the preparation of a final settlement."

He met in Geneva with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Middle East problems among other issues.

Today, Mr. Kissinger told the congressmen that despite the recent repudiation by Moscow of the U.S.-Soviet trade accord, he still considers relations between the two nations to be good, Sen. Mansfield reported.

The Democratic leader lauded the briefing as possibly signaling that the Ford administration is adopting a new and sincere policy of working with Congress in the foreign policy field.

Better Relationship  
The administration and the heavily Democratic Congress have been in conflict over several foreign policy issues, such as Indochina, Turkish aid policy and U.S.-Soviet trade. Both sides are cautiously seeking a better working relationship.

Yesterday, on his return from his 15,335-mile trip, Mr. Kissinger said that he believed "some progress" had been made toward achieving a new agreement between Egypt and Israel.

He was understood to consider that his efforts during the Middle East leg of his nine-nation tour had narrowed the gap separating Egypt and Israel sufficiently to create hope that he can work out an agreement on the Sinai in the course of a two-week round of shuttle diplomacy next month.

Rabin Bars Treaty  
TEL AVIV, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Israel has not asked for a formal defense treaty with the United States and under its present policy does not intend to ask for one, Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today.

"Israel's position is and remains not to appeal to the United States or any other country to ask for guarantees for its security and existence," Mr. Rabin declared.

"Israel is strong and wise enough so that when its security is discussed in the framework of the Arab-Israeli conflict, it must rely on its own strength and its own ability to protect its boundaries," the Premier said.



ETHIOPIAN DEMONSTRATION—Army veterans parading in Addis Ababa in support of the Military Provisional Council's policy over the Eritrean issue. Many of them wore regional costumes and carried ceremonial batons.



## Striking Spanish Students Clash With Police in Madrid

MADRID, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Students struck in most Spanish universities today and about 5,000 of them marched in the center of Madrid, where they clashed with police.

The news agency Europa Press said that about 20 students were arrested. Witnesses reported several youths injured in police charges.

Police fired shots into the air to disperse groups of students trying to block traffic, the agency said.

The news magazine Cambio 16, meanwhile, reported that two military officers put under arrest at the fortress of Figueras, in

northeast Spain, had played a role in an assembly of officers at a headquarters near Barcelona. The magazine said "opinions on the situation of the country" were exchanged at the meeting.

At the same time, police arrested several persons in Madrid suspected of being involved in a move to get food markets closed for the second time this month. Underground groups launched appeals yesterday asking housewives to protest the high cost of living by boycotting markets.

The calls led to a rush on food stores yesterday. Today, markets in some suburbs were nearly deserted.

The student demonstration was part of a wave of political protest and strikes that has swept the country in recent weeks. Shouting "Liberty" and "Unity," several thousand students poured into Plaza de Los Cortes from a side street.

Police jeeps mounted on the sidewalks to rush past jammed traffic and pursue the protesters through the streets. Police charged the demonstrators several times.

The protest was staged as part of a "day of struggle" proclaimed by underground student organizations.

### Political Rights

Student sources said that it was designed to support demands for academic reform, political rights and the reopening of Valladolid University, which has been closed down by the government until October because of campus unrest.

The five universities of Madrid and Barcelona, with a combined student body of 130,000, were almost totally paralyzed by a strike.

In the northwestern region of Galicia, local authorities launched radio appeals telling the population to ignore calls for a general strike issued by clandestine organizations. In the port town of Vigo, police last night broke up anti-government street demonstrations.

## Mrs. Thatcher Takes Charge as Tory Party Chief

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP).—Margaret Thatcher formally took over leadership of Britain's Conservative party today. A Gallup poll, meanwhile, named her the most popular politician in Britain.

Mrs. Thatcher ousted former Prime Minister Edward Heath from the Tory leadership earlier this month.

The poll, published by the Daily Telegraph, indicated that the Conservatives have gained popularity since Mrs. Thatcher's election.

A Laborite lead of 14.5 per cent over the Conservatives last month has been turned into a Conservative edge of 4 per cent, according to the poll.

The poll said that 45 per cent of the 1,053 voters questioned would back the Conservatives in a general election held now, while 41 per cent would support the Labor party, 11 per cent the Liberals, and 3 per cent other small parties.

Eleven per cent of those asked were undecided and were excluded from the poll's calculations.

## Japan Faces Crucial Decision On Nonproliferation Treaty

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Feb. 20 (WP).—Japan is facing a difficult decision with an important bearing on its future as an unarmed world power. After five years of hesitating, it is about to decide whether to ratify the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Japan signed the treaty five years ago this month but ratification has bogged down in a controversy that defies its "consensus" decision-making. No major figure in Japanese politics appears bold enough to say this country should have nuclear weapons. But a number of conservatives feel that Japan should not give up the option to acquire them.

Premier Takeo Miki and Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa are committed to advancing the treaty to ratification in the current session of the Diet (parliament). But they are currently running into strong opposition from some segments of the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

Mr. Miki and Mr. Miyazawa decided in a meeting Tuesday to push ahead with ratification despite the opposition. Later in the day, party vice-president and elder statesman Etsusaburo Shibusawa, the man who picked Mr. Miki for the premiership three

months ago, was quoted as opposing ratification at this time. In a meeting at his official residence yesterday morning, Mr. Miki vowed again to move ahead but promised to consult fully with party leaders before doing so.

The reason for the present urgency is the international review conference of treaty signatories scheduled to begin in Geneva in May. The Japanese government and treaty advocates are anxious for Japan to be a full-fledged participant, which would require ratification soon.

The United States, a sponsor of the treaty along with the Soviet Union and Britain, has urged Japan to ratify the agreement. A senior U.S. Embassy official said here Tuesday, however, that present chances for ratification range from "dubious" to "unlikely."

According to qualified sources, the United States worked behind the scenes to arrange an inspection and safeguard agreement acceptable to Japan on the part of the International Atomic Energy Agency. This agreement was completed early this year and lacks only a final Japanese go-ahead for formal approval by the Geneva-based organization.

The ratification debate has centered on technicalities and secondary issues rather than more serious questions of Japan's ultimate expectations and intentions. The Japanese Atomic Industrial Forum is expected to announce a stand for ratification in a statement by Toshio Doko, chairman of the big business federation, Keidanren.

The ratification debate has centered on technicalities and secondary issues rather than more serious questions of Japan's ultimate expectations and intentions.

### Louise Weiss Loses French Academy Bid

PARIS, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Louise Weiss, 82, French writer, film maker and historian, today failed to become the first woman member of the Académie Française.

None of the five candidates received enough votes to be elected to fill the chair held by the late film director Marcel Pagnol.

Of the 30 votes cast, four went to Miss Weiss.

## 14 Hurt in Belfast Bar Blasts; Catholic, 19, Is Shot to Death

BELFAST, Feb. 20 (AP).—Two bombs exploded today in Belfast pubs, injuring at least 14 persons, police reported. Earlier, a 19-year-old Roman Catholic was killed as he worked on a construction site.

Police said that the first bomb went off in a pub run by a Catholic who was once detained as a suspected guerrilla. They said that 14 persons were wounded in the blast.

The bar was severely damaged and many of the wounded were reported to be in serious condition.

Later a woman claiming to speak for the Young Militants, understood to be a group of extremist Protestant teen-agers, called newspapers claiming responsibility for the blast.

The second bomb exploded in a pub in northern Belfast. First reports said that there were several casualties. No warning was given in either explosion.

Police declined to speculate on the motive for the bombing attacks.

Earlier, Hugh Fergusson was shot by a gunman on a construction site in Belfast's Catholic Whitehead district. He was shot in the head, chest and legs and died in a hospital.

A stray bullet wounded a 3-year-old boy.

The killing was the second in 24 hours. Some security officials thought Mr. Fergusson might have been the victim of an internal struggle in the Marxist official wing of the outlawed IRA.

James Breen, 45, a Catholic freelance photographer, was shot to death yesterday in Lurgan, County Armagh.

### French Divorce Law

PARIS, Feb. 20 (UPI).—The government yesterday approved, in principle, a proposed law that would ease divorce in France by allowing the ending of a marriage by mutual consent. The law will be submitted to parliament this spring, a government spokesman said. If passed, it would go into effect this summer, he said.



A youngster looking at a bridge blown up by Viet Cong saboteurs on Highway 13, about 10 miles north of Saigon.

## I'm Mao, Fly Me to China

(Continued from Page 1)

On the day of the flight, after keeping the passengers waiting in the terminal, the CAAC announced that the Peking flight was canceled due to bad weather. Returning to his hotel, the diplomat demanded that his room be paid for by the CAAC, according to IATA rules. He was told that the CAAC does not belong to the IATA.

### Many Complaints

Many complaints against the airline derive from the Chinese insistence on being the sole ticket and reservation agents for flights originating in China, whether Chinese or foreign. This results in innumerable imbrolios, some involving ineptitude and others prejudicial treatment.

Foreigners calling the airline's booking office are commonly told to go to the office and use IATA directories to work out the connections to get them to their destinations. It can be like trying to decipher a code.

Tickets must be paid for here in Chinese currency, creating additional problems. The airline, using an arbitrary exchange rate that takes no account of the Bank of China's recent devaluation of the dollar, charges for tickets at what amounts to a 10 to 15-per-cent surcharge. The present passenger buys his ticket abroad.

Then there are the tribulations of foreign airline agents stationed in Peking. Apart from Communist bloc countries with air links to Peking—the Soviet Union, Romania, North Korea, North Vietnam—there are now five such agents, representing Air France, Ethiopian Airways, Iran Air, Japan Air Lines and Pakistan International Airways.

CAAC Routes

With the exception of Ethiopian Airways, all these lines fly routes also flown by the CAAC. The Chinese airline employs devices to divert foreign traffic to the CAAC.

It has become quite common, for example, for frustrated foreigners to storm into the offices of the CAAC's competitors in a downtown Peking hotel, complaining that CAAC booking agents have refused them seats on, say, Air France, on the ground that the Air France flights are fully booked—when, in fact, French airliners almost always leave Peking three-quarters empty.

Chinese embassies abroad have begun issuing visas to foreigners on the condition that they travel on specified days—usually days when the CAAC, and not its foreign competitor, is flying the route. And it has been suggested to some passengers paying overweight on their baggage at Peking airport that thines might have been "easier" if they had flown CAAC.

In the air, also, the CAAC has been gaining a reputation scarcely more enviable than it has earned on the ground.

### No Alcohol

The CAAC refuses to serve alcohol on its flights so that passengers flying to Tokyo must survive on soda pop. Occasional snacks of candies, peanuts and apples are counted as meals on CAAC flights.

The CAAC uses Boeing 707s on its routes to Tokyo and Paris and Russian-built Ilyushin-62s to Moscow. The CAAC's pilots, mostly converted from military flying, have impressed foreign aviation experts as technically competent.

There have, however, been some disconcerting incidents. The most startling of these occurred during the airline's inaugural flight to Paris, and caused a six-hour delay.

The crew, on departure from Karachi for Paris, filed a flight plan that would have carried the aircraft into Greek airspace from the east, a route that Athens closed to civil aviation at the outbreak of fighting on Cyprus. At almost the last moment, the crew discovered its mistake, and was forced to double back to make an unscheduled stop in Ankara.

A wait of several hours ensued while Chinese officials in Peking and Athens worked feverishly to sort out the problem. The Greeks were unwilling to make an exception for the Chinese forcing the Chinese to obtain permission to avoid Greece by looping northward over Romania.

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## Reds Are Reported to Attack Vatican Says Kung in Error

(Continued from Page 1)

SAIGON, Feb. 20 (AP).—Communist-led forces shelled population centers, blew up bridges and struck at a regional headquarters of the international peace-keeping force today, killing or wounding more than 60 persons, mostly civilians, the Saigon command reported.

The assault on the regional peace-keeping headquarters, in My Tho, 35 miles south of Saigon, destroyed a water-purifying plant, a warehouse and a garage and wounded a Vietnamese guard, the command said.

In Saigon, secret police clashed with about 30 demonstrators protesting the shutdown of five opposition newspapers and the arrest of 13 newsmen. Opposition leaders said that police man-handled the demonstrators and that three legislators required hospital treatment. They said that wives and children of the jailed newsmen were hauled away in police vans.

Police barred newsmen from photographing the clash and a Vietnamese photographer reportedly was beaten. Western television correspondents said police smeared grease on their cameras to prevent them from filming the demonstration.

Fighting in Cambodia

In Cambodia, government troops recaptured Mong Russel, a rice-pot town 150 miles north-west of Phnom Penh which rebel forces overran Monday, an army source said.

At the same time, 10 Navy boats landed about 300 government troops on Peam Rasing Island, 40 miles southeast of the capital, where isolated remnants of an earlier relief force have been cut off for the last three days, field reports said.

Fighting was reported heavy but there was no immediate word on casualties.

Outside Phnom Penh, rebel gunners hit the airport with rockets, killing three persons and wounding six, police said. A fuel shortage at a transmitter station on the city's outskirts interrupted Phnom Penh's telegraph and telephone links with the outside world for the third straight day, officials said. Transmission time was reduced to seven hours yesterday and two hours today.

Congressmen's Trip Off

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP).—State Department officials said today that a congressional trip to Indochina proposed by President Ford had been postponed indefinitely. But the President's spokesman, Ron Nessen, said the President was still "very much interested in the delegation going."

Mr. Ford had hoped the trip would generate support for his proposal of more U.S. aid for South Vietnam and Cambodia.

The State Department officials said it would not be feasible to hold up the administration's aid request "for a trip that may or may not occur." The administration was expected to intensify

its efforts in Congress to get the aid approved.

The 10-day expedition was to have left for Saigon this weekend with about 20 members of Congress going.

A number of senators and representatives have said they do not want to leave Washington now, because Mr. Ford is expected to veto a bill that suspends his oil-tariff program for 90 days. Congress will vote on whether to override the veto and the lawmakers want to be on hand when the votes are counted.

## School Children Hurt in Collisions

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20 (AP).—A city school bus carrying 15 mentally handicapped students collided with a fire truck responding to a false alarm this morning, causing minor injuries to 20 persons, authorities said.

Spokesmen for the police and fire departments said all of the injuries appeared to be minor. The worst reported was a broken arm.

10 Hurt in Germany

NEUMARKT, West Germany, Feb. 20 (AP).—A school bus carrying 60 children skidded on an icy road yesterday and plunged over a 20-foot embankment. Police said the bus was destroyed but only 10 children were injured.

## Replicas of Habsburg Coins Making a Mint for Hungary

By Malcolm W. Browne

BUDAPEST, Feb. 20 (NYT).—Spurred by surging American demand, the State Mint of Communist Hungary has been striking gold replicas of Habsburg-era coins in such quantity that they represented Hungary's major export to the United States in 1974.

Trade figures show that, of about \$60 million of Hungarian exports to the U.S. last year, about \$45 million represented replicas of pre-World War I Hungarian crowns.

Until Jan. 1, it was illegal for Americans to own gold bullion but many hoarded gold coins as an alternative hedge against the declining value of the dollar. Now that private ownership of gold bullion is legal, the demand for the coins may decline.

U.S. officials here were unaware of the sales at first, because they were conducted through West European intermediaries in order to attract as little attention as possible.

"We noticed that in May Hungary had sold \$24 million worth of metal to the United States, and we were really stunned," an official said.

"It took us three or four months to find out what it was they were

(Continued from Page 1)

of papal infallibility stirred a vast debate inside and outside the church.

The dogma of infallibility was proclaimed after a contentious debate by the First Vatican Council in 1870.

This tenet of the Catholic faith means that the Pope cannot err, or teach error, when he teaches on matters of faith or morals in a formal manner.

Father Kung contends that the dogma of infallibility is nearly meaningless.

In July, 1973, the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith issued a long declaration condemning theologians who questioned papal infallibility. The doctrinal statement, which did not expressly mention Father Kung but was clearly aimed at him, is known by its opening words in Latin as "Mysterium Ecclesiae" (Mystery of the Church).

Today's statement recalled the 1973 declaration and deplored that Father Kung had failed to heed it.

The document was signed by Franjo Cardinal Seper, the Croatian prelate who is prelate of the doctrinal congregation. Pope Paul was said to have approved the text last Friday.

The statement's wording avoided anything suggesting that Father Kung might face excommunication or any other major church punishment.

When the government argues that West Germans can now go over and visit their relatives on the other side of the wall, it just doesn't fulfill the expectations that ordinary people had.

The fact is that most East Germans under retirement age are still unable to get permission to visit in the West, although Mr. Brandt and his architect of Ostpolitik, Konrad Adenauer, say they never promised such conditions.

East German Anger

The East Germans who overestimated Bonn's willingness to give up formal adherence to the ideal of one German nation, have been outraged by Mr. Schmidt's position that Bonn has a right to consider any Germans its nationals if they seek asylum.

The apprehension among East Germans is that life could suddenly get a lot tougher if their leaders, or their mentors in Moscow, decide détente is not worth its salt.

The Soviet Union's cancellation of the trade agreement with the United States over the issue of liberalized emigration policies for Soviet Jews has sharply increased the apprehension—at the very time when the United States finally has an embassy in East Berlin, opened by Ambassador

## The Berlin Wall Still Stands

## Germans Are Disappointed After 5 Years of Ostpolitik

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Feb. 20 (NYT).—There is a feeling of disappointment in West Germany and East Germany with the five-year policy of achieving better relations between them.

The vision, a distant one, of peacefully dismantling the Berlin Wall was in the back of West Germans' minds when Willy Brandt won popular backing for his Ostpolitik of coming to terms with the separate existence of Communist-controlled East Germany.

Whether the Brandt government had such illusions is a matter of debate and recrimination here.

The process of relaxing tensions between the two Germanys has proved to be a slow, arduous task, although, indeed, progress has been made. The trouble is that some of the changes are not such as to inspire widespread excitement or a feeling of advance.

### Unrealized Expectations

A visitor to East Germany gets a sense of unrealized expectations, of nervousness that the grand design of détente could easily become obscured by tactical disagreements or wrecked by wrangling.

Two years ago, State Department officials in Washington told a reporter to watch out for a German civil-aviation agreement that would allow flights from Dresden to Frankfurt, say, or from Cologne to East Berlin. No such agreement seems to be in sight.

In East Berlin, a travel official told Western visitors almost apologetically, "The world is too small for us. We can go on vacation to Bulgaria or Romania but not to the West. After next year we'll be able to begin with a few places in Austria."

The present Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, inherited the Brandt policy when it had been largely completed. No initiatives or changes in course have been undertaken since he succeeded Mr. Brandt in May.

Doubt on Election

In the election campaign in West Berlin this month, the Social Democratic party, which he heads, is doing the best to remind the voters that they could not even think of the eastward journey until the Brandt policy made it possible. But there are doubts, which the party's representatives share, whether the party will succeed in the vote March 2.

An American diplomat who has been here a long time said, "In the German context Ostpolitik has always meant, in the back of the minds of West German voters, the chance to do something for the brethren over there."

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John Sherman Cooper

December. "Developing trade with the United States is certainly more complicated now than it was before," Gerhard Roonberger, foreign trade director for Zeiss, said.

East Germany is negotiating with the United States on a consular agreement but the going is expected to be slow. Recognition of separate East German citizenship is expected to be a sensitive point. Out of deference to Bonn, Washington would prefer to avoid mentioning it.

## Buenos Aires In Drive on Rural Rebels

By Joanne Omang

Buenos Aires, Feb. 20 (WP).—The Argentine government has sent in reinforcements for 3,500 troops engaged in a low-key campaign against guerrillas in the northern province of Tucuman, about 800 miles from the capital, and is supporting the operation with a \$3.1-million contribution to the provincial government for improving public facilities and life in Tucuman.

The new forces reportedly number about 1,500 and include members of the national police as well as the army.

Billed as a move against the stronghold of The People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) in the area's heavily wooded mountains, the government's campaign has consisted mainly of occupying towns and villages and patrolling roads.

Clashes with the guerrillas have been few. One soldier and three guerrillas have been killed, three soldiers wounded and about 50 guerrillas taken prisoner since the campaign opened Feb. 9, according to army figures.

Ceremonial Funeral

The dead soldier was given a ceremonial funeral that was featured in Buenos Aires newspapers. Lt. Gen. Leandro Araya, commander of the army, said in his final oration that the army had gone into the fray at the request of the people and with the intention to observe the will of the people.

His statement was viewed as another government reassurance that no expanded military activity is contemplated. Initial public reaction to the army move was one of concern but public expressions of support have far outnumbered protests. Newspaper editorial support has been unanimous.

The \$3.1-million contribution was described as part of an overall effort to improve living conditions in the impoverished Tucuman area so as to diminish the appeal of revolutionary promises. The government has distributed free food and clothing, and improvements in public buildings and new school construction have been promised.

The government has taken pains to minimize any disruptive effect of its "Operation Tucuman" on life in the province. It has prohibited shooting of prisoners of war, playing soccer with local residents over pictures of armed soldiers. Reporters have been allowed into the town of San Miguel de Tucuman but have been kept out of the area of military operations west of there.

Three Persons Slain

Buenos Aires, Feb. 20 (AP).—A policeman, a labor leader and an unidentified youth were shot to death yesterday in apparently political incidents. Seven persons were wounded.

A group of terrorists fired one police car in the industrial city of Cordoba, 450 miles northwest of here. They killed the driver and wounded six persons.

Also in Cordoba, a right-wing official of a taxi drivers' union was murdered and a companion was wounded by another driver in a dispute over a work stoppage.

Police in Mar del Plata, south of here, found a youth who had been riddled with more than three dozen bullets, apparently in an execution.

Nearly one person a day has been killed since Jan. 1 in guerrilla attacks or police and rightist terrorist reaction.

Marcos Bids Suharto Help in Rebel Talks

MANILA, Feb. 20 (AP).—President Ferdinand Marcos said today he has asked President Suharto of Indonesia to help revive peace negotiations with the Moro rebels in the southern Philippines.

Mr. Marcos told the Manila Rotary Club that "some negotiations are going on" between local government and rebel commanders after overtures from the rebels. He said the next round of peace negotiations should not be held at Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, where talks foundered in January over the Moro National Liberation Front's demands for autonomy and a separate army.

B-1 Test Successful

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Feb. 20 (UPI).—The new B-1 supersonic bomber had a successful fourth test flight yesterday going through a 4 1/2-hour run that included simulated in-flight refueling and engine firing.

### BRITISH IN EUROPE

Nationals of other EEC countries can vote when abroad: YOU CAN'T

—yet. But here is an opportunity to obtain this right. The 100,000 British citizens living in Europe are asked to sign a petition to H.M. The Queen requesting the right to vote in the forthcoming referendum on the Common Market.

If you wish to support this petition, write to the European Movement, 4 Rue d'Anjou, Paris-8e, or call in to your local British Chamber of Commerce.

مكتبة الخليل

25/10/1975



مكنا من الأهل

## Opposes Cut in Conventional Forces

# Schlesinger Defends Role in NATO



James Schlesinger

It is the likelihood of use and in this aspect a conventional military force is more useful than a nuclear force.

"In order to have a deterrent

one must have a usable threat other than a nuclear force," he said. "A very substantial conventional capability is a very effective, essential deterrent."

Mr. Schlesinger was testifying for the second consecutive day on Defense Department budget requests. He answered questions for more than two hours in a public session before the meeting was closed for a discussion of classified information.

The secretary said that, although the Communist nations maintain approximately 925,000 troops in Europe and the NATO force is 780,000 including the U. S. troops, "the numerical discrepancy is not substantial."

"The most significant point is that the Soviet marshals are not in a position to assure the Poliburo that in a thrust westward they are confident of overcoming the NATO alliance," he said.

### Eastern Weakness

Mr. Schlesinger said that weaknesses in the Communist alliance, notably in Czechoslovak forces but also to some extent in those of East Germany and Poland, help balance the Eastern and Western forces.

He said that maintenance of the military balance along the West German border with the East depends on continued U. S. support.

"Western European nations are small and medium-sized states no longer able to stand up against superpowers," he said. "We will have to serve as the backbone of that alliance."

He said that a removal of U. S. forces from West Germany upset the balance, forcing West European nations into "greater accommodation with the Soviet Union."

"If there is any commitment still valid and entirely necessary, it is the commitment to NATO," he said in response to a question by Rep. Jack Brinkley, D-Ga.

## Media Urged To Pipe Down On 'Plumbers'

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20 (UPI).—State Rep. Frank Giglio has introduced a resolution urging the news media to stop using the term "plumbers" in connection with the Watergate-related abuses of power.

Mr. Giglio, a Calumet City Democrat, said a master plumber, says his trade has been subjected to "public ridicule and scorn" because of the repeated references to the White House "plumbers" unit, which engineered the Watergate and Ellsberg break-ins.

No details have been given on how U. S. Minuteman missiles would be handled. The Minuteman-3, which carries a multiple warhead, is indistinguishable from the Minuteman-2, which does not carry a multiple warhead. However, it was confirmed that the United States is considering a

place multiple warheads, a top U. S. official suggested that the new U. S. proposal would require that these missiles be counted as having multiple warheads only when deployed.

Submarines would, however, be treated differently under the U. S. proposal. Once a type of missile is tested for a certain class of submarine, a U. S. official said, then that whole class of submarines would be counted as carrying missiles with multiple warheads. The Russians are considered sure to come up with counterproposals.

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BEFORE—Thousands of blackbirds returning to roost at Fort Campbell, Ky., Wednesday night before the Army began an operation to destroy the birds as a health measure.

## In First Stage of Operation

# Army Kills Half-Million Birds in Kentucky

By Wayne King

FORT CAMPBELL, Ky., Feb. 20 (UPI).—The 101st Airborne Division has mounted its first assault on 5 million blackbirds roosting on this sprawling Army base, using two helicopters and two fire trucks. The preliminary body count this morning was half a million.

The helicopters made 32 passes over eight acres last night, spraying the birds in their roosts with 160 gallons of a powerful detergent called Tergitol in a water solution. The passes took just over two hours.

Then the two fire trucks, one from Fort Campbell and the other from nearby Clarksville, snaked through the pine groves, pouring 112,000 gallons of water on the birds to wash away their body oils, which had been loosened by the detergent, and to soak them to the skin.

Chilly weather did the rest: The birds began dropping from the pine trees, tumbling to the ground dead—not from freezing, but from shock.

### 'Distress Call'

The chattering screech of some of the birds changed pitch as the water hit them, becoming what Melvin Dyer of Colorado State University described as a "distress call."

"It's an evolutionary call," said Mr. Dyer, an avian ecologist who was at the site of the bird kill as an observer for the Society for Animal Rights, Inc. "A defense against predators, it means simply, 'Help, I'm in trouble.'"

The society had gone to court in several futile attempts to prevent the killing of the birds, which have caused crop and livestock losses estimated at \$5 million. The birds eat feed and feedlot grain and carry gastro-



AFTER—Some of the birds destroyed at Fort Campbell.

enteritis, fatal to some farm animals, notably swine.

They have also been held responsible for carrying the infection histoplasmosis caused by microscopic fungus spores ingested by the birds and spread by their droppings. The infection attacks the lungs and can spread to other parts of the body. More than two dozen cases were reported last year.

As the birds fell to the ground, more than 100 airborne troops were on hand with plastic bags to pick them up for disposal in a landfill.

Left to Decompose Since fewer birds were killed than had been expected, no more than one-tenth of the estimated bird population on about 27 acres of the base, it was decided not to pick them up but to rely on what was called "aerobic decomposition"—leaving the birds on the ground to rot.

Brig. Gen. John Brandenburg, assistant commander of the 101st Airborne Division, said at a press briefing this morning that other sweeps probably would be made.

The method of killing the birds relies on weather conditions—first the spraying of the detergent under good flying conditions, then a rainfall to wash off the body oils, then a chill to below 45 degrees. Since there was no rainfall last night, and the reason for such "ideal" conditions was passing due to court delays, it was decided to use the fire trucks.

The Army had been required to present an environmental impact statement before undertaking the operation, called Project Starling. Although court appeals, including a bid for U. S. Supreme Court intervention that was denied last week by Chief Justice Warren Burger, were ineffective, Mr. Dyer said that envi-

ronmentalists were still concerned.

"It's a nagging doubt," he said. "We don't know the precise impact this will have. Beyond that, what is the mechanism in our present society for shutting this off? They could do this all over the South, wherever there are a large number of birds."

## Congressman Pleads Guilty To Campaign Fund Violations

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Rep. George Hansen, R-Idaho, pleaded guilty in federal court yesterday to charges of failing to file a campaign financing report and lying on another that he filed during his 1974 congressional race.

Each of the two misdemeanor counts carries a possible jail sentence of one year and a possible fine of \$1,000.

Rep. Hansen, who served two terms in the House in the 1960s in addition to the current term to which he was elected last fall, said in a statement that he viewed the charges as "technical violations" and that he felt he had been the victim of a "political witch hunt."

When asked by reporters if he would resign his congressional seat because of the plea, Rep. Hansen replied, "Heavens, no. . . I don't think I've done anything to leave Congress for."

[The chairman of the House Ethics Committee said yesterday that he expected the panel to look into the case of Rep. Hansen, the AP reported.]

[The Justice Department said

## Texan in House Urges Probe In Killings of Kennedys, King

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP).—A U. S. representative from Texas called yesterday for a House investigation of the assassinations of President John Kennedy, Sen. Robert Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the attempted assassination of Alabama Gov. George Wallace.

Citing a lack of confidence in the Warren Commission, which investigated President Kennedy's death, and the investigations of the other crimes, Democratic Rep. Henry Gonzalez said Congress was responsible for determining the truth regarding the shootings.

"It is time that we study all this in retrospect and with calmness and dispassion," he said in a House speech introducing a resolution that the House create a seven-member select committee for the investigation.

The committee would be "authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the deaths of these men . . . and the attempted murder of the Alabama governor."

November, 1963

President Kennedy was shot in Dallas in November, 1963. His brother, Robert, was shot in Los Angeles while campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination in June, 1968. Dr. King, the civil rights leader, was shot in Memphis in April, 1968, and Gov. Wallace was shot in Laurel, Md., while campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination in May, 1972.

Rep. Gonzalez said various committees and organizations have assembled data "which warrants our attention and at least our attempt to verify."

The committee sought by Rep. Gonzalez would be given the power to subpoena witnesses and documents.

President Kennedy's assassination was studied by a commission chaired by the late Earl Warren, a former Supreme Court chief justice.

Rep. Gonzalez said the committee should investigate the possibility of a connection between the assassinations of Dr. King and Robert Kennedy.

He also said that Watergate burglar Howard Hunt and former White House special counsel Charles Colson, who pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice, should be subpoenaed for questioning on reports that Colson sent Hunt to Milwaukee immediately after the assassination attempt on Gov. Wallace to break into the apartment of Gov. Wallace's suspected assassin.

Rep. Gonzalez said he believed "that, since the national psyche has been traumatized by all of

these shocking crimes, there is a clear and compelling responsibility for the Congress to discharge."

"Not Sirhan," Stern Says HAMBURG, Feb. 20 (UPI).—The West German weekly magazine Stern said yesterday that Robert Kennedy was not murdered by Sirhan Sirhan.

"It was not Sirhan who murdered him," the magazine said. Stern quotes Karl Decker, the former head waiter of the Ambassador Hotel where Sen. Kennedy was killed, as saying that he grabbed Sirhan's hand while the first shot.

"Sirhan never got to take a shot from close up, never. I had the gun right in front of my nose, and after the second shot I already had Sirhan's hand with the gun in it pointing downward," he always said that it could not have been Sirhan's shots," the magazine says Mr. Decker as saying.

Stern quotes prosecutor Joseph Busch as saying, "We have a witness who saw Sirhan's gun on Kennedy's head." Stern says Mr. Busch named Mr. Decker as that witness.

Shortly after the Senate vote, Mr. Ford announced his veto intentions. He said in a statement: "I believe the Congress will ultimately respond to the will of the American people and serve national rather than narrow interests. I will continue to work with Congress to this end."

It appeared that Mr. Ford, who has been holding a series of meetings with members of Congress to seek backing for his energy and economic proposals, would concentrate now on trying to win enough support in Congress, especially in the Senate, to sustain his veto. The Senate vote yesterday on the delaying measure was 66 to 28, well in excess of the two-thirds majority that would be needed to override a veto. The House vote, on Feb. 5, was 309 to 114.

The issue before the Senate was very simple—to vote for delay or to vote for doing something about our growing energy vulnerability," Mr. Ford said.

After saying that he intended to veto the bill, the President concluded: "I deeply believe a prompt solution to our energy problems is essential to the safety and progress of the United States. I cannot be a party to further delay."

Governors Divided WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Congress's proposed 90-day delay of President Ford's tariff barrier on oil imports was endorsed 28 to 12 today by the nation's governors at their annual conference. But the vote result was short of the three-quarters majority needed for adoption of a policy statement. The outcome left the governors without a united policy on the tariff or the wider issue of energy conservation.

Gov. Philip Noel of Rhode Island, a Democrat opposed to the tariff, said that before leaving his state to come here, he had had to find \$100,000 in state funds to pay for oil "to stop people from freezing to death in their homes."

Missouri's Gov. Christopher Bond, a Republican in favor of the tariff, said that in his state, voluntary conservation and price increases had curbed oil consumption by 8 per cent and the combination "seems to work."

## Pentagon Says 9,500 Work In Training Programs Abroad

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (WP).—The Defense Department yesterday provided the first official glimpse into the size of U. S. military training programs overseas, disclosing that there are now 9,535 persons, mostly civilians, working under commercial contract with the Pentagon, providing technical training and assistance in 34 countries.

These figures do not include 1,800 active-duty military men and Defense Department civilian employees assigned to official military assistance and advisory groups in about 50 countries.

Nor does the total include other contractors who go abroad under contracts negotiated directly between a foreign country and a U. S. company. The State Department oversees that type of contract. But State Department spokesmen said yesterday that they had not as yet worked out the total numbers involved.

Forty per cent of the 9,535 contractor personnel—not all of whom are overseas at any one time—work in South Vietnam. About 24 per cent—about 2,200—are now in Iran and another 24 per cent are in Saudi Arabia, reflecting the vast increase in arms sales to the oil-rich Persian Gulf in the last two years. The remaining personnel are scattered among 30 other countries.

Interest in the scope of U. S. military training overseas has expanded in Congress recently, in part because of the booming \$8-billion-a-year sales of U. S. weapons and support services abroad.

The Pentagon yesterday defended the use of civilian contractors as necessary to prevent the U. S. military from being overburdened with requests from foreign coun-

tries to supply scarce and skilled technicians from its own ranks.

Similarly, Pentagon officials said a congressional amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act of 1974 requires that the Defense Department turn as much of this technical training and support work as possible over to commercial contractors.

The principal controversy raised by the \$77-million contract to the Vinnell Corp. for training the Saudi Arabian National Guard is that it represents the first time that civilians were being hired to actually train sizable military combat units. And the contract announcement was handled secretly, in that the public statement did not identify what country the civilians would be working in or what they would be doing.

At the Pentagon yesterday, Ames Jordan, a deputy assistant secretary of defense, was asked if he thought it was good policy to allow about 1,000 civilians working for Vinnell to train the troops of another country under a vague contract which the foreign country apparently can renege at any time.

"It seems to me that it is a good idea that this information be made available to the public and to the people's representatives" in Congress, Mr. Jordan said. He added that both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees were informed about the Vinnell contract and Congress thus had the opportunity to inform the public.

Under further questioning, however, Pentagon spokesman William Beecher acknowledged that the information was given to Congress on a classified basis.

## Kissinger-Gromyko Talks Provide Arms-Accord Impetus

By Marilyn Berger

PARIS, Feb. 20 (WP).—Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic armaments were given impetus this week when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger outlined some new proposals to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Although Mr. Kissinger's trip, which ended yesterday, was devoted mainly to the pursuit of a settlement in the Middle East, he did use his talks with Mr. Gromyko in Geneva on Sunday and Monday to present ideas on how the weapons that are to be included in the new Strategic Arms Limitation talks agreement should be computed.

It was the highest level exchange between the two countries since the Vladivostok accord was reached in November. A U. S. official said that it provided momentum for the Geneva talks. The discussions under way in

Geneva are designed to fill in the blanks of the agreement between President Ford and Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev to further limit strategic arms. The Vladivostok accord put a ceiling on the number of offensive delivery vehicles on each side of 2,400, of which 1,320 could be vehicles which carry multiple warheads (MIRV).

Ceiling Discussed Reporters on the trip with Mr. Kissinger were told that the secretary discussed with Mr. Gromyko the stage at which a missile or a bomber should be included under the ceiling.

It had been reported that the United States would insist that once a multiple warhead was tested for a particular type of missile, that type of missile would be counted as having multiple warheads. But, it was explained, since the Russians have to modify their missile silos to em-

place multiple warheads, a top U. S. official suggested that the new U. S. proposal would require that these missiles be counted as having multiple warheads only when deployed.

Submarines would, however, be treated differently under the U. S. proposal. Once a type of missile is tested for a certain class of submarine, a U. S. official said, then that whole class of submarines would be counted as carrying missiles with multiple warheads. The Russians are considered sure to come up with counterproposals.

No details have been given on how U. S. Minuteman missiles would be counted. The Minuteman-3, which carries a multiple warhead, is indistinguishable from the Minuteman-2, which does not carry a multiple warhead. However, it was confirmed that the United States is considering a

plan to group missiles carrying multiple warheads and, in effect, to inform the Russians about where the missiles are so that their verification could be assured. Otherwise, the Russians could presumably insist that all Minuteman missiles be counted under the ceiling.

Full Plan Mr. Kissinger did not lay out the entire U. S. proposal but instead discussed it generally with Mr. Gromyko. The full plan will be presented by the U. S. negotiators in Geneva. Chief delegate Alexis Johnson has already started posing the issues involved, officials said.

Reporters were told that the Soviet Union had put forward a proposal that essentially follows the lines of the Vladivostok accord but which also included some "pet" ideas that could cause difficulty in the negotiations. There was no elaboration.

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## Private Enterprise in War

When congressmen became alarmed over the contract whereby a private American corporation was to train some units of the Saudi Arabian National Guard, it appeared that they had forgotten it was Congress itself which last year instructed the Defense Department to "reduce the role of the U.S. government in furnishing of defense articles and services" and "return such transactions to commercial channels." And the congressmen were not alone in their ignorance. Therefore, the Pentagon listing of similar contracts, which cover many activities and a large proportion of the globe, is usefully informative.

The present forms of aid by private enterprise to military establishments in other countries differ greatly from the old competition in arms sales. They are either, in effect, subcontracted by the Defense Department or regulated by it: so given reasonably careful supervision, they will not conflict with—or pervert—American policy. Moreover, in most cases they are highly technical, concentrating on instruction in the use and maintenance of complex mechanisms devised and sold by the United States. It may be going too far to compare this kind of assistance with the classes in fancy stitchwork conducted by manufacturers of sewing machines to their customers, but there is a resemblance. And much of the work done lies in communications rather than weapons—the Pentagon even provides lessons in English.

Letting out a contract to a private corporation to give direct, if specialized, military training to Saudi Arabian militiamen

does differ from providing technical aid to Zaire in the use of certain U.S. aircraft, but not decisively. Nor does the pejorative use of the word "mercenary" contribute much to the discussion. The contractors are not condottieri, renting out military units to fight for the highest bidder; they peddle their services to the U.S. government. The comparison must be with the individual American who volunteers for a term in his own Army, Navy, Air Force or Marines, rather than with the soldier of fortune who dons a foreign uniform for pay.

The use of private contractors in this manner does relieve the U.S. armed forces of responsibilities that might spread their trained personnel too thinly, and diminish their capability in their real job, which is to keep American defenses at the highest possible level of readiness.

When all this is said, however, one returns to the crux of the matter, which is not the technique of military assistance but the policy behind it. What concerns world peace is not whether an American—or a Frenchman, or a Russian—works directly for his own government or for some other agency in teaching the people of other states how to use the weapons they have bought, but whether this whole occupation in itself should be diminished, all along the line. Irresponsible private enterprise in selling arms and military skills could be dangerous to peace: irresponsible governments, or unrestrained competition by governments in the same area, are even worse. It is the trade, not the tradesman, which poses the peril.

## West Germany's Economy

The West Germans are currently the richest, per capita, of the world's major industrial nations, having once again pulled a bit ahead of the United States. It is a useful truth for Americans to keep in mind. Over the years a good many people in the United States have come to assume that there is some beneficent law of nature, invisible but enduring, that suspends the American level of wealth far beyond anything that the rest of the world can approach. That turns out not to be the case. The United States has come to the end of the period in which the American rates of productivity and production were far beyond those of any other country.

The rising economic power of other countries is part of the explanation for the radical changes of recent years in the way that the world's economy works. The conventional way to measure this kind of wealth—to the extent that any nation's capacity can be reduced to a single statistic—is gross national product per capita. Currently GNP per capita in the United States is around \$6,850 a year. West Germany's GNP has evidently just hit a rate of one trillion deutsche marks a year, which means that GNP per capita at current exchange rates is just about \$7,000.

The scoring of this particular competition depends, of course, on the currency exchange rates. Throughout the 1960s the international system of fixed exchange rates veiled the rising economic power of Europe and Japan, as the overvalued dollar increasingly understated everyone else's wealth. It was after the two devaluations of the dollar, and its long slide in the currency markets in the spring of 1973, that German GNP per capita first exceeded the American level. Later that year the oil crisis lifted the dollar, the exchange value of which is now floating in a market responding mainly to commercial supply and demand. But in recent weeks the dollar has been drifting down again. Or, to put it more accurately, the West German mark has been rising on the strength of a steady trade surplus.

The precise meaning of GNP per capita is open to much speculation of a philosophical nature. Certainly West Germans do not generally live as well as Americans. Most Americans would consider their system of education, with its emphasis on open access, to be greatly preferable to the European style. Health care tends to be better in the United States than in West Germany, at least for people in the top half of the income ladder, although perhaps not for the bottom half. West Germans do not eat quite as well as Americans, nor do they have as many automobiles or television sets, but here

the question is straying away from economics to other values. The indisputable meaning of the GNP figures is that, at the moment, West Germany has slightly more power, in relation to the size of its population, than the United States in world markets—power to bid, to buy and to invest.

For West Germans, their present status must be a matter of somber irony. The mood in West Germany just now is anything but one of triumph and confidence. The past year has turned out only comparatively less badly for West Germany than for most of its competitors. But it has been bad enough to raise very sharp concern within the country. The GNP was pushed to the symbolic trillion-mark rate last month by inflation, not by any degree of real growth. Worse, the number of unemployed workers has now exceeded a million for the first time since the first postwar years. Most forecasts indicate a substantial increase in coming months. The trouble is deepest in the same industries as in America, automobiles and construction. But far more than the United States, West Germany sells to export markets. West Germany's last severe recession was in 1967. But that was a time of continued prosperity for the United States, and the American market for West German goods held up. Now, with both of the strongest economies of the Atlantic world simultaneously losing momentum, the prospect is vastly less promising.

Perhaps the only conclusion to draw is that, in these circumstances as in most others, it is better for countries to work together than not. That is hardly a new or untried idea, but it will probably become more difficult to apply as the strain of economic distress rises. In time of trouble, it is common for governments to try to insulate their countries from disruption abroad while they attempt to crank up recovery at home. But for both the United States and West Germany that has now become essentially impossible. Both have become too deeply involved in international trade during the long boom to achieve any sort of recovery independently of their trading partners. The point is better understood in West Germany than in America, where a certain tendency to protectionism has been visible for some time. Organizing a return to real growth in the major trading nations is going to have to be an international effort. It is going to have to take account of the substantial shifts in the patterns of wealth in the world. That is to say leadership is going to have to come not only from the United States but from the newly rich nations as well, and the richest of them is West Germany.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



## Survival of the United Kingdom

By Terence O'Neill

LONDON.—From the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 until World War I, the British Empire ruled supreme. As an island Britain was virtually immune from invasion, so she had no need to maintain a large standing army like her Continental neighbors. Her navy ruled the seas.

So long as the Empire was there in all its majesty, adventurous Scots and Welsh, and even Irishmen, could find an outlet for their ambitions within it. For them the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland had real point. It was Queen Victoria, by her love of all things Scottish and her long sojourn at Balmoral Castle, who cemented Scottish loyalty to the Crown. But history shows that she hastened Irish independence by her dislike of all things Irish and her refusal to have a royal family home in Ireland.

### Case of Wales

The Principality of Wales was England's first British conquest. Since the Act of Union in 1535, until recently, England and Wales have been ruled as one unit. Scotland followed much later and its Act of Union took place in 1707. In its case, however, it maintained far more of its national identity; in particular Scottish law remains quite different from English law. Finally, Ireland had her Act of Union in 1800. For Scotland and Ireland, before the Acts of Union the only legal link had been the Crown.

After World War I, and after considerable bloodshed, 26 of the 32 Irish counties won "dominion status"—equivalent to the Canadian status of that time. In the end Eire, as she eventually became, declared herself an independent republic outside the British Commonwealth in 1948. Only Northern Ireland remained from the Act of Union in 1800, and even it was granted a legislature of its own with powers equivalent to those of an American state.

After World War II, and the rapid decline of the British Commonwealth, the first faint murmurings of Scottish and Welsh nationalism began to reach London. But the London bureaucracy was deaf to such incoherent sounds. However, Scotland had been given a Secretary of State in 1885, and in 1928 a Scottish administration was set up in Edinburgh.

Scottish ministers were appointed to work under the Secretary of State, who was himself a member of the British Cabinet, but there was no Scottish parliament. Wales had to wait until 1964 for its Secretary of State, but since then the "Welsh Office" has grown rapidly.

In 1946, I became a member of the Northern Ireland Parliament, and while I realized only too well its many shortcomings, nevertheless I was also impressed by the advantages that regional devolution—a state legislature—conferred upon Ulster. Soon afterward, I made a speech in my constituency in which I advocated a similar parliament for Scotland. Why, by the example of Ireland before them, has Westminster been so slow to examine Scottish and Welsh desires for devolution? The problem has been political.

If the Parliament at Westminster were to consist only of English members, then England would have an almost permanent Conservative majority. It is only be-

cause of the inclusion of Scotland and Wales that the Labor party can get a majority of seats and form a government.

In 1962, at last, London began to get frightened by nationalism in Scotland and Wales, and a Royal Commission of inquiry was instituted. It made its report in October, 1973, and before Christmas that year the report was debated in the House of Lords; but despite repeated requests in 1974 no debate took place in the House of Commons. As so many people had feared, the commission concluded that Scottish representation at Westminster should drop from 71 to 57, and that of Wales from 36 to 31.

Scottish nationalism has, of course, in recent years been stimulated by North Sea oil, or, as the Nationalists call it, "Scottish oil." Suddenly last fall, the Labor government had a dashed repentance, and a month before the election was held issued conclusions on the commission's report. During our debate in the House of Lords a year earlier, I had suggested that if it would make it more acceptable to the Labor party then the number of Members of Parliament coming from Scotland and Wales should not be reduced, and sure enough this turned out to be the sugar-coating on the pill.

### Tory Losses

Although the Scottish Nationalists increased their previous representation, the dire forecasts that Labor would suffer a terrible Scottish defeat proved wrong. It was the Conservatives who were practically annihilated; they now have only 16 seats out of 71 in Scotland. This is the price they paid for sitting on the fence.

It is and when "Scottish oil" starts to flow, one cannot help wondering whether Scotland will be content with a "state" legislature or whether it will insist on total independence from England. If in the end this does take place, Wales will demand similar treatment. If London is more understanding in its approach to regional affairs, things may never reach this point, but owing to the long history of reluctance

concessions to the "Celtic fringe," it is not impossible that the United Kingdom, as we know it today, will cease to exist.

The Crown may still form a link and of course economically the various nations that go to make up the British Isles would be hard to disentangle.

Terence O'Neill was Prime Minister of Northern Ireland from 1963 to 1968. He wrote this article for the New York Times.

## The Emergence of Baghdad

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

BAGHDAD.—The dispatch of Foreign Minister Sadoun Hammadi last month for a diplomatic probe among the Persian Gulf states, politically far to the right of super-nationalistic Iraq, marked the beginning of Baghdad's cautious emergence from jingoistic isolation toward a more active role in Arab-world politics.

Hammadi's purpose was limited: to line up such conservative, royalist Arab states as Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf emirates against the growing military power of the Shah of Iran ("not against Iran," the powerful minister of information, Tarik Aziz, told us, "but against the ambitions of the Shah").

The more attempt to forge a common Persian Gulf policy between Iraq's left-wing Baath dictatorship and the right-wing monarchies to the south marks a vivid departure. Moreover, such anti-Soviet Arab states as Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon are now engaged in secret mediation between Iraq and Iran. Their object: to end the Baghdad-Tehran confrontation in the northern Persian Gulf region of Iraq and prevent full-scale war from breaking out next spring when the snows melt.

### French Deal

Add to this the new commercial alliance between Iraq and France, which includes the sale of late-model French arms, to-

gether with Iraq's aggressive search for Western technology, and Baghdad's emergence from an almost paranoid xenophobia becomes more clear. Considering its potential wealth in agriculture and industry, plus oil reserves second only to Saudi Arabia, the new Iraq can no longer be treated as the outcast of the Arab world.

Indeed, behind the outrageous anti-American propaganda that dominates the controlled press in a society still fearful of any contact with foreigners, the beginnings of a less frenzied dialogue are being heard. Thus, while discussing Iraq's extremist demand on Palestine (a single, non-sectarian Arab-Jewish state for all Palestine), Information Minister Aziz, one of the half-dozen top advisers of strongman Saddam Hussein, suddenly dropped the rhetoric and told us: "We understand that the Palestine question is a special problem for the United States because of your internal politics."

Such concessions to reality are being heard somewhat more frequently these days. More important is the pragmatic push from the top for commercial deals with the United States and a willingness to sacrifice the principle of "anti-Zionist" economic boycott to the practicalities of Iraq's development needs.

One of Boeing's biggest single deals ever was signed two weeks ago when Iraq agreed to pay more than \$200 million for at least six and possibly eight large jets, including up to four jumbo jets (convertible to cargo use), plus spare parts, hangars and technicians.

Likewise, Sheraton Hotels signed a contract on Jan. 28 to build and operate two new hotels, one here, one in Basra. U.S. ex-

ports to Iraq have boomed from \$20 million in 1972 to nearly \$300 million last year, with the upward trend certain to continue this year. All are financed by Iraqi oil.

Chief economic policymaker Adnan Hamdani, whose political influence ranks on a par with Aziz and who like Vice-President Saddam Hussein, is only in his 30s, told us the United States hurried down another huge aircraft deal, this one for six Lockheed C-130s, because of military reasons. Hamdani was philosophical about that. It would not affect Iraq's policy of offering American industry equal bidding rights on housing development projects.

The growth of imports, mainly from Western Europe, Japan and the United States, has been phenomenal: from \$500 million in 1968 before nationalization of the Iraqi Petroleum Co. to nearly \$1 billion last year.

### Trade Potential

The foreign trade minister told us that future potential for American exports would be "limitless"—if the United States were not "tied to Israel."

True or not, the exchange of U.S. and other Western technology for Iraq's brimming oil income is gradually changing the face of Baghdad. Far more important, it is creating economic advantages to both sides which may induce a political warming toward the West to go along with Iraq's new approach to the Arab world. This trend, which a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute would nail down, doesn't please Moscow.

"They now have the money," the Soviet ambassador complained privately to a friend, "but they have the ideology"—to Moscow, that is.

### View of Far East

Ever since their mutual relations were electrified by former U.S. President Nixon's visit to Peking in 1972, China, the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan have been a quartet aware that a change in relations between any two of them would be felt by the others. Between Washington and

Peking there has been no such shift; Mr. Kissinger's last visit to China only confirmed the present immobility. Similarly the return to the Chinese capital last week of Mr. Il'yev, Moscow's representative in the much more immobile Sino-Soviet border negotiations, promises no change on that front either.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 21, 1900

PARIS.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: "Will you kindly inform your readers as to the proper way to pronounce the name given to the inhabitants of the South African Republic? In England we call them 'BOERS' and here in France they are called 'Boers' and in Germany I don't know how the word is pronounced. If we knew how they call it in Holland, that would probably be the correct way. AN ENGLISHMAN."

### Fifty Years Ago

February 21, 1925

LONDON.—The House of Commons today rejected by 320 votes to 153 the Labor proposal to give votes to women at the age of 21 years, instead of the present age of 30. There is some indication however that the bill will be passed in 1927. It was pointed out that he lowering of the age limit for women from 30 to 21 would mean an additional 5.1 million voters and would place the male voting population in the minority.

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News Analysis

Electronic Surveillance Stirs Increased Concern in U.S.

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP).—From the advent of Watergate nearly three years ago, national attention has been drawn again and again to the question of electronic surveillance—the issue of exactly how much wiretapping and bugging really goes on in the United States.

Recent disclosures that the Central Intelligence Agency engaged in domestic operations and that the Bell Telephone System monitored calls have served only to increase interest in the issue. Indeed, the problem has caused enough concern in Washington

that a federal commission has been appointed to investigate wiretapping and it is the subject directly or indirectly of studies by four congressional committees.

Yesterday, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., introduced a bill to limit government use of only one facet of electronic surveillance—the "national security" wiretaps and buggings. The bill would require court orders in this type of electronic surveillance.

Nobody knows how widespread unauthorized government electronic surveillance is. Virtually every federal investigating agency—the FBI, the CIA, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Secret Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, to mention only the large ones—has the capability for wiretapping or bugging.

With the help of federal funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, every police department of any significant size probably has some equipment or training for electronic snooping.

Toll Fraud

Under present law, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the other companies of the Bell System have complete freedom to intrude on telephone conversations to check the quality of service and the performance of employees and to stop fraudulent use of telephones. Earlier this week, a telephone company aide told a House subcommittee that in fighting toll fraud alone, the company listened to 1.5 million to 1.8 million calls between 1965 and 1970.

Why do law enforcement officials engage in illegal wiretapping? Why do they jeopardize the prosecution of criminal cases and their own jobs? These questions go to the heart of the main issue of better electronic surveillance as it relates to the public.

Former Attorney General William French Smith testified at Senate Judiciary subcommittee hearings last spring that a ban on national security taps would "put us at some disadvantage but we would live with it."

Former Attorney General Elliot Richardson estimated in testimony that the number of national security electronic surveillance taps being conducted at any one time was about 100.

Mr. Richardson also pointed out that the government conducted far more wiretaps than buggings, which brings up another distinction. Bugging, the placing of an electronic listening device in a room or other premises, often requires a break-in or trespass to place the bug.

Wiretapping, on the other hand, can be accomplished at a distance from the target telephone. What concerns many in Congress and in the courts is the degree to which unreported electronic surveillance is conducted by federal and local police agencies.

Many sources in federal and local agencies say there has been substantial "wildcatting"—that is, the placing of surreptitious taps by the police or federal agents for which they fall to obtain court orders.

These taps and bugs produce raw intelligence, which the police use to make arrests, and not evidence. "It's like having your own very best informant," a federal narcotics agent said.

But other law enforcement officials publicly and privately disagree. They argue that the threats to the United States, both foreign and domestic, are so sophisticated and make such great use of modern technology that police agencies without the ability to monitor telephones and to bug rooms are disarmed.

No responsible government official now advocates a total ban on electronic surveillance. But many in the executive branch and Congress agree that there have to be far more rigid controls over electronic intrusion into the private lives of citizens. Concern is not only with wiretapping and bugging as it is now known but also with conditions as they will be as 1984 approaches.

Tax Cut Is Given Final Approval By House Panel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP).—The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday formally approved a \$21.2-billion anti-recession tax cut, including \$3.1 billion in 1974 rebates to be mailed to taxpayers by mid-June.

Al Ullman, D-Ore., committee chairman, said he planned to take the bill to the House floor next week. The Senate Finance Committee chairman, Russell Long, D-La., plans speedy action as soon as the House sends the bill to the Senate.

The measure is \$5 billion more than President Ford proposed but he had indicated that he would approve it. Ways and Means had informally approved the bill two weeks ago.

Committee liberals were rebuffed again yesterday in a series of attempts to open the bill to amendments, particularly one repealing the oil depletion allowance. The bill provides for a rebate of generally 10 per cent of taxes due April 15 on 1974 income. But it could not go above \$200 nor, in most cases, below \$100.



TWO-TIME WINNER—For the second year in a row Valentin Borja Hernandez, 50, and his wife Maria Carmen, 45, of Victoria, Spain, have received the Spanish government's prize for the most children in a family. They have had 18 children of whom 17 are still alive; the oldest is 28 and the youngest is one year old.

But Private Display Is Banned

Nonconformist Painters Shown in Moscow

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (AP).—A weeklong exhibition of paintings featuring mainly the work of nonconformist Soviet artists opened yesterday in a small pavilion at a national park not far from central Moscow.

Elsewhere in the city, however, police prevented a group of artists visiting here from Leningrad from showing their paintings in a private apartment and holding a press conference. The owner of the apartment was told she was "disturbing the peace."

The contrast between yesterday's two events reflects the ambiguity of official attitudes toward unofficial artists. Under certain conditions and only on occasion, many of these painters are now being permitted to show their work in public. But their activities continue to be closely scrutinized by the authorities.

A Step Forward

The show at what is usually the bee-keeping pavilion of the National Exhibition of Economic Achievements did apparently represent a step forward for painters long denied the benefit and facilities of establishment sanction because of their unorthodox styles and themes.

In all, 20 artists are participating in the current show, only three of whom belong to the official Union of Artists.

Since last September, when police forcibly dispersed an art show in a Moscow suburb, many of the artists banned at the time have been permitted to show their paintings to the general public without interference at least four times.

In addition, authorities offered

artists a December show in Moscow, but the painters turned it down.

Yesterday's opening was uneventful. Policemen were much in evidence, including several with bullhorns, ostensibly to supervise the flow of spectators into the hall. A score or more "volunteers" wearing blue arm bands were on hand to assist them, but the crowd moved through smoothly.

Inside, were 74 paintings representing a variety of styles. Among the artists represented were Oskar Rabin, Vladimir Nemukhin, Lydia Masterkova, Dmitri Plavinsky and Otar Kandaurov.

A few of the paintings had religious motifs and there were several with faintly sexual overtones.

On the whole, however, the paintings were well within the restrictions on work that is explicitly religious, pornographic or anti-Soviet. These are limitations imposed by the artists themselves in applications to officials for previous shows.

Committee Selection

In this case, the artists were invited to hold the exhibition by the Moscow Graphic Artists Association, a cultural trade union. A committee of painters was organized to select canvases for the show.

A number of artists, it is understood, refused to participate in the exhibition, contending that by agreeing to any controls the painters sacrificed the principle of nonconformity officially prescribed formulas. Others were reportedly unhappy at the choice of artists.

Some of the Leningrad group complained that they had been

told by officials here that their residence outside the capital made them ineligible for a Moscow exhibition. They had a private showing Tuesday night instead. It ended with a 10:30 p.m. visit from a policeman who said they were making too much noise.

Yesterday, the police prevented reporters from going into the building across from the Hotel Peking in the center of the city, and the owner of the apartment, Ludmila Kuznetsova, said that her telephone has been suddenly disconnected.

'Step Backward' Seen

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (AP).—A splinter group of Soviet artists said today that the latest officially sanctioned exhibit of nonconformist painting represented a "step backward" in the movement for free creative expression in this country.

Five Moscow artists said at a press conference that they and "many others" were not allowed to display their works at the indoor exhibit. They said applicants were turned down as too controversial or "too formalistic"—a Soviet euphemism for art which does not conform to the standards of Socialist realism.

The group, claiming it represents more than 100 artists in four cities, said a handful of nonconformist painters who are well known in the West were co-opted into holding the exhibit in order to keep the lid on widespread free expression.

Deaths of 2 Yanks in Argonne Began U.S. Man's 50-Year War

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20 (AP).—Eason Stewart says his troubles with the federal government began when two men died on a French battlefield in World War I.

Mr. Stewart says they were his brothers and that he is entitled to \$200,000 in war insurance signed in their names. The Veterans Administration says they were not or, at least, that he has not proved they were his brothers.

It would seem an easy thing to prove flesh and blood ties but not for Mr. Stewart, who has written letters pleading his case

for almost 50 years. The replies from congressmen, bureaucrats and every president since Herbert Hoover, fill a suitcase.

Not one official has said the 67-year-old radio repairman has a valid claim. Why?

VA Argument

"The record just doesn't show that the men he's trying to collect on were his brothers," says Anthony Lentini, a VA regional director here. "In fact, it indicates they weren't even related."

Mr. Stewart sees it differently: "They just refuse to admit the obvious. I'm black and I've been told a million big-white lies and it's made me mad."

Mr. Stewart has copies of military records stating that a Houston and Herbert Stewart died from German shellfire in the Argonne Forest in October, 1918. Just recently, he says, he received a 1910 census report he says shows the men were born in the same parish (county) he was.

He said he sent it to the VA record office in Philadelphia, which has advised him it is re-examining his dossier.

Mr. Stewart's lawyer, Henry Julien Jr., became interested in the case while he was a law student at Columbia University. He's been working on it six years.

Brothers Illiterate

"Part of Mr. Stewart's problem is that his story is so unbelievable," he said. "Then there's the possibility of fraud. His brothers were illiterate men who signed their induction papers with an X. Maybe someone wanted to cheat them out of the insurance."

Mr. Stewart says his father, the son of a slave, drowned in a sugar plantation bayou shortly after the turn of the century. His mother died within weeks of her two oldest sons, and Mr. Stewart spent his youth with relatives and friends. He said if he had received the insurance he could have gone to college.

Mr. Julien says he expects to hear from the government soon about a settlement. But he adds cautiously: "Of course, you've got to realize they're very slow."

Common Market Studies Idea of One Speed Limit

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20 (AP).—Common Market authorities are studying proposals for a standardized speed limit throughout the nine-member community and hope to have a plan drafted by the end of the year.

The European Commission is investigating a graduated system of speed limits that would vary according to road category and vehicle type.

But, a commission spokesman said that the European Economic Community does not intend to advocate the introduction of a speed recording device for all types of vehicles, although it wants these installed in large trucks.

The commission believes that a general speed limit would cut accident rates and help to reduce fuel consumption. The Common Market has been impressed by the example of the United States, where a uniform speed limit has been introduced and accidents have dropped.

War Crime Count For Ex-U.S. Wife

DUSSELDORF, Feb. 20 (AP).—Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan, a Nazi concentration camp guard who later became a New York City housewife, was indicted yesterday along with nine other Germans on charges connected with the killing of 250,000 inmates of a Nazi camp in Poland.

Mrs. Ryan was one of five women camp guards charged by a Dusseldorf court in the deaths of inmates at the Maidanek Concentration Camp near Lublin, Poland.

Also charged was the deputy camp commander, Hermann Hackmann, 61, a former captain and three former sergeants. The court said all 10 defendants were members of the SS. Mrs. Ryan, 55, was extradited to West Germany in 1973 after losing a five-year court battle to retain her U.S. citizenship.

Parliament Splits Heads

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP).—Politicians have more headaches than the rest of the British population, the M-graine Trust reported yesterday.

It said a survey of the 635 members of Parliament showed that 28 per cent suffered from severe headaches compared with a national average of 10 per cent. Almost half of the suffering lawmakers said they were off work several times a year because of blinding headaches.

The trust, a private organization that publicizes the plight of the migraine victim, called for more research into the causes of headaches and their relief.

2 Portals Held 'Not Responsible' By Psychiatrists

TOULOUSE, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—An impoverished baroness and her daughter, who defended their dilapidated chateau for two years after it was sold by court order, were today declared not responsible for their acts.

Baroness Anne-Marie de Portal, on hearing the judgment of three psychiatrists, shouted to reporters from her room in a psychiatric ward: "It's a disgrace."

She and her daughter filed a complaint against police alleging murder after her son Jean-Louis was killed while making a last stand with a rifle against a police charge on the chateau on Jan. 11.

They had fought being turned out of the chateau which contained the body of the dead baron for two years after it was sold to pay debts and property taxes.

Lawyers for the baroness and her daughter asked the examining magistrate to get a second opinion from another group of psychiatrists after today's ruling.

No Australia Plan To Oust U.K. MP

CANBERRA, Feb. 20 (AP).—Australia will not deport runaway British Parliament member John Stonehouse at this stage, but will cooperate on any request from the British government in the case. Labor and Immigration Minister Clyde Cameron said this week.

Britain has made no request concerning Mr. Stonehouse, he said.

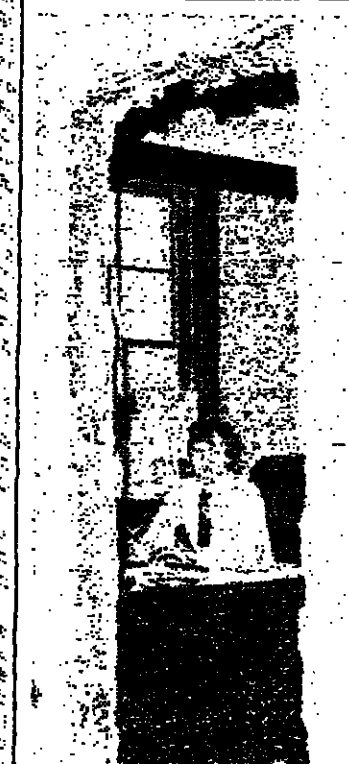
Mr. Stonehouse, 49, surfaced in Melbourne more than seven weeks ago after disappearing in Miami. He says he wants to settle in Australia and is awaiting a government decision on whether he will be allowed to stay.

London Snarled By Rail Walkout

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP).—A wildcat strike by railroad signalmen forced an estimated million commuters to find other ways to go to work today, and huge traffic jams built up on major roads into London.

The 24-hour stoppage by about half of British Rail's 8,000 signalmen sporadically curtailed train service throughout Britain. The London area was hardest hit.

The Royal Automobile Club described the journey from London suburbs into the city as "one great agony."



HOLE IN THE WALL—That's the view from the office of Rep. Gary Myers, R-Pa., in the Longworth House Office Building. But improvements are under way and the doorway being installed will give him access to a reception room without going out into the hall.

House Sets Up Panel to Probe F.R.I. CIA Acts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP).—The House set up a select committee yesterday to investigate allegations of "illegal or improper" activities of federal intelligence agencies in the United States and overseas.

Speaker Carl Albert appointed Rep. Lucian Nedzi, D-Mich., as chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence. Mr. Nedzi initially had called for the creation of the committee.

"We'll start work immediately with the selection of a staff and probably begin committee orientation hearings next week," Mr. Nedzi said after the vote.

The House committee will be the third governmental group to look into the intelligence activities of such agencies as the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

President Ford ordered the formation of a commission headed by Vice President Rockefeller while the Senate created a panel directed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, which is similar to that set up by the House yesterday.

Nixon Relaxes At Annenberg Desert Estate

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 20 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon is spending a few days on the private desert estate of Walter Annenberg in his first long trip since he recovered from pleurisy surgery late last year.

Mr. Nixon, 62, left his ocean-front estate at San Clemente by car yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife, his valet and a driver.

The Annenberg estate is at Palm Desert, about 100 miles from San Clemente. Mr. Annenberg was ambassador to Britain until last fall.

There were reports that a party is planned at the Annenberg home Saturday night. A source said Mr. Nixon would probably return home Sunday.

Senate to Audit 3,500 N.H. Votes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP).—The Senate Rules Committee voted yesterday to recount about 3,500 contested ballots in its effort to determine the winner of the contested New Hampshire Senate race.

Howard Cannon, D-Nev., the committee chairman, said the recount might start tomorrow if the procedures for doing it can be worked out.

The committee also agreed to consider all of the protests made by the rival candidates, Republican Louis Wyman and Democrat John Durkin at any stage of the proceedings since the November election.

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## OPERA Extraordinary 'Falstaff' For Warsaw

By David Stevens

WARSAW, Feb. 20 (UPI)—The Teatr Wielki, the Polish capital's imposing opera house, depends as heavily on Verdi in its repertoire as any European lyric theater, so it is slightly stunning to know that the new production of "Falstaff" is the Warsaw premiere of the composer's final masterpiece—82 years after the world premiere in Milan.

The long wait and the relative unfamiliarity of the music—Western recordings are not readily available here—would have been enough to guarantee a state of high excitement in musical circles.

A further guarantee of something out of the ordinary was the international provenance of the production. It was musically prepared by Kazimierz Kord, an outstanding young Polish conductor better known at the Metropolitan or in Munich than here, staged by Regina Resnik, who kept her finger on things by singing Mistress Quickly as well, and in the title part it had Sir Geraint Evans, whose portrayal of the fat knight is justly famous. Tickets to the first five performances, after which Resnik and Evans move on, have been at a premium when they can be found at all.

The production came about quite outside the normal channels of cultural exchange. Kord and Resnik formed a reciprocal admiration a couple of years ago at the Met while working on Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades."

### ON THE ARTS AGENDA

"Experience and Expressions of Black People," an exhibition of work by the American photojournalist Bob Richards, will be on view through March 24 at the Campi Gallery in Cologne. His photos have appeared in such publications as Ebony, Melody Maker and Newsweek, for whom he covered the September, 1970, conflict between Jordanians and Palestinians.

\*\*\* The exhibition "Centenaire de l'Opéra de Paris: Hommage à Charles Garnier," marking the centenary of the Paris Opéra's theater, will continue until March 18, open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and during intermissions of performances. It includes 58 photographs of Garnier's building by André Martin, made available by Kodak Pathé, and numerous docu-



Regina Resnik, who staged, sang in Verdi's Falstaff.

Kord also saw a set model for a production of "Falstaff" by Arbis Blatas—the Lithuanian-born American painter and sculptor who is Miss Resnik's husband and collaborator in operatic production.

The design had been made for a production in Venice that did not come off, but it gave Kord the idea of bringing it to life in Warsaw. The Teatr Wielki's director, Zdzislaw Sliwinski, bought the idea and sold it in the necessary official places, so the idea became reality.

Rep tape was not the only hurdle. For practical and musical reasons, the work was to be given in Italian, although here almost everything is sung in Polish. This meant that Miss Resnik, in three weeks last month, not only had to build a production but virtually teach the Italian text, its meaning and the proper way of singing it. She did, and her Polish singers rose to the occasion.

So did the orchestra, by all

ments, plans, designs, cartoons and contemporary photos of the construction period from the archives of the library and museum of the Opéra. At the same time, the Opéra has published the first volume of a "Petite Encyclopédie Illustrée de l'Opéra de Paris," a compact source of information on the Palais Garnier and the Opéra.

\*\*\* Handel's "Rodelinda," in the 1973 Holland Festival production staged by Tito Capobianco and designed by José Varona, will be given eight performances by the Netherlands Opera from March 7 to 21. Richard Bonynge will again conduct, and the cast is headed by Margreta Elkins, Eugénie Rourangeau, Noëlle Rogers, Cora Canne Meijer and Pieter van den Berg.

By William Glover

NEW YORK (AP)—Two women who neither sing, dance nor act are in the Broadway spotlight this season.

Adela Holzer and Cyma Rubin specialize in play producing, a hard-knuckle sector of show business monopolized by men. Both have been producers for several years, each has her stride this season.

Mrs. Holzer is producing three attractions; and Mrs. Rubin, who reportedly grossed \$27 million with "No, No, Nanette," is about to present another, original, musical.

Mrs. Holzer

Mrs. Holzer, 41, was born in Madrid. Because he had no sons, her industrialist father gave her intensive grounding in business procedure. The family tie weakened when, after getting a PhD in philosophy, she made a "bad" marriage.

At 20 alone and pregnant, she arrived in New York. After her son Carlos was born, she went to work for the Argentine trading commission at the United Nations. After that came imaginative deals on her own—shipping Spanish rice to Japan, swinging credit for Greek owners, investing in Manhattan real estate.

Her second husband, father of her son Armin, was killed in an automobile accident. Today she is married to Peter Holzer, president of a shipping company, and heads two corporations of her own.

Her husband joined her in backing a 1971 musical disaster, "Dude," but otherwise each has kept to separate business interests.

Mrs. Holzer's first taste of theater was an investment in "Hair" in 1968, followed by a more fruitful participation in "Steuth."

Something Else

"I always wanted to do something for theater and realized Broadway was quite boring, with shows mostly for older people. Young people wanted something else."

Her first production on her own was "Where Has Tommy Flowers Gone?" Many people liked it, but the show didn't make money. After that came "Lenny," "Brainchild," which she coaxed out of town, and "Bad Habits."

The current trio includes "Sherlock Holmes," which has five other co-producers; "All Over Town," and "The Ritz." The latter two she produced alone. "I'm never tense at openings," she says, "because I always know the first time I see a play on stage in complete performance."



Cyma Rubin, who is producing a musical, "Doctor Jazz."

whether the critics and public will like it. I've made mistakes, like in business, but the balance sheet is on the plus side. And I'm not frustrated. A strict religious training gives a sense of resignation. I know good times come and bad times come. I never cry. If you do, they treat

you as a doll and pat your head. Castilians are a very tough people."

Mrs. Rubin

Cyma Rubin was born 47 years ago in Brooklyn. Her father was a prosperous shirt manufacturer. At North Carolina State Univer-

sity she took a degree in textile engineering and became an industrial designer.

For a while she was a color consultant to Ludwig Miles van der Robe. Then came marriage to Dr. Martin Ackerman, an ophthalmologist. They had a daughter and were divorced after nine years of marriage.

Subsequently she married Samuel Rubin, a cosmetics tycoon. Mrs. Rubin became active in cultural activities; helping organize Leopold Stokowski's American Symphony, bringing a Paul Klee collection from Switzerland and arranging a tribute to Pablo Casals that involved 100 cellists.

In 1969, "after giving him \$350,000," Mrs. Rubin briefly joined the board of Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival. "That was a short-lived romance, but we still have a very nice relationship," she says. "Pay as a matter of fact, first suggested she become a producer."

Rubin, who had meanwhile sold his holdings in Fabergé, provided seed money "to open a very modest operation." The idea of doing unpretentious revivals of old shows gradually evolved into the lavish "No, No, Nanette" venture.

Mrs. Rubin, now divorced, has put a sizable chunk of her earn-

ings into the new work. "Doctor Jazz," a history of jazz opening March 4 at the Winter Garden. She calls raising the \$600,000 to produce it "the most traumatic experience I've ever had. I've got very few backers."

She has been working on the show for three years, with Buster Davis and Raoul Pene du Bois, both major creative allies during "Nanette." "I don't intend to do another revival," Mrs. Rubin says. "The hardest thing she had to do after rehearsals of 'Doctor Jazz' began was to fire her 26-year-old daughter, Naomi Ackerman, from the cast."

"I realized her specialty numbers didn't work, so I blew the whistle—on my own kid. She had let a lot of other stuff go by to be in this. But professionally I'm very honest and won't have any nepotism."

"That night Naomi called up to tell me it was all right, and insisted on taking me to a movie to cheer me. I was so upset I didn't pay any attention. I'd already seen that film, but didn't say a word to her. I'm probably the only person in town who has seen 'Young Frankenstein' twice in a week."

## Marriage and the U.S. Foreign Service

By Judith Weinraub

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI)—Ted and Howard Schaffer are both U.S. Foreign Service officers. They plan to remain in the Foreign Service. And they plan to stay married.

On the surface, none of this sounds unusual. But eight years ago, when Ted, just out of Bryn Mawr, started her career with the State Department, she thought that one day she might be compelled to face a crucial decision: continuing in the Foreign Service or getting married.

As a Foreign Service officer, her posting would be shifted every two or three years, and she would have to remain available for worldwide service or quit. There was no leave without pay, and the State Department made scant effort to find husbands and wives jobs at the same post.

"I was young, innocent and browbeaten, and used to a male-dominated society," said Mrs. Schaffer, a thoughtful woman in her late twenties. "In the first 10 minutes of my oral exam, I was asked, 'Do you have plans to marry?' The implication was that if you marry it would be impossible to continue."

"My response was that I'm not going to say now that I'll be single for the rest of my life. But in the back of my mind I felt that when the time came, the Foreign Service might have to go by the boards."

Quiet Upheaval

Now, however, the Schaffers are part of a quiet upheaval within the State Department—an upheaval stirred by the rumblings of the women's movement in the United States and madcap policy by a radical change in policy on equal opportunities for women.

"They are a 'diplomatic couple,' an entity virtually unheard of a decade ago. Essentially the notion of husbands and wives working together overseas in the same post was rare and even frowned on by the State Department."

Until 1970, the problems faced by female Foreign Service officers who wanted to marry were largely ignored by the department. With the prospect of continual reassignment to embassies abroad, women committed to their careers were either forced to remain single or to make a series of unusual arrangements with their husbands.

The picture began to change in 1971 in response to pressure from a woman's task force within the State Department itself. Regulations were revised, with the new flexibility hinging on two factors: an attempt by the State Department to take the needs of an entire family into consideration when making assignments and the option of taking a leave without pay.

Today there are 18 working couples in the State Department where each of them is a Foreign Service officer. About 60 more couples can be found combining other categories of Foreign Service employment, such as officers on temporary contract, secretaries and communications officers.

Among the First

Marguerite and Gordon King were among the first to take advantage of the new attitude. Mrs. King, an articulate political officer, now also assigned to Islamabad, met her husband in 1972 when he was the consul general in Lahore, Pakistan's largest city, and she was on a two-month tour of South Asia.

Hearing that a Foreign Service officer (sex unknown) would be passing through Lahore, Mr. King, who was then a widower with four children, extended an invitation to the officer to stay at his official residence.

A year later, after extensive correspondence, they decided they could get married without either of them quitting their jobs. Mrs. King took a leave without pay and joined her husband in Lahore.

An Arrangement

Sitting in her sunlit office at the American Embassy here, flanked by wedding pictures and large plants, Mrs. King explained their arrangement.

"We originally felt that Gordon's assignment would be the

controlling factor for one tour, and then for the next tour, mine would be," she said. "But when I got to Lahore, I was suddenly thrust into a wife's role. It was very unreal. People weren't interested in me, they just thought of me as the wife of the American consul general. It was very difficult to break through that and be treated like a person."

So the Kings eventually decided to request a posting in a neighborhood area. The State Department assigned her to her current job in Islamabad about 170 miles from Lahore. They commuted to see each other for about a year, until Mr. King decided to opt for early retirement.

These days, 40-year-old Mrs. King is the diplomat, and Mr. King, after 27 years of writing reports for the State Department, is writing fiction. Interviewed at

their home recently, Mr. King expressed great satisfaction with their solution.

"I have absolutely no sense of embarrassment about the situation," he said. "There is an assumption in some fashion that it takes away from your sense of masculinity or your sense of being, but I think it's just great. I'm doing what I've dreamed about for many years, and Margaret is doing what she wants to do."

Earlier Days

Mr. King, a white-haired man with blue eyes and easy smile, recalled the agonies of married career women he had known in the Foreign Service in earlier days.

"For all intents and purposes, they had to resign," he said. "Women tried to stay on, but they

finally gave up under feelings of great pressure."

"There was an underlying conservatism in the State Department that stuck to the traditional view that the Foreign Service is pretty much a man's game. When a male 'progressive' Mr. King noted, 'The fact of the matter is that a female officer couldn't deal effectively with her male counterparts from other countries.'"

Mr. King said that he thought the diplomatic working couple was a particularly good idea because the continual moving around in the Foreign Service often resulted in a difficult environment for marriage. He added that his first wife, who died several years ago, had been working before they married and had given up her job before they went overseas.

### PARIS THEATER

## When Actors Turn to Writing

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 20 (UPI)—Most actors are convinced that they could improve on their theater. Some of them have. Molière, Wedekind, Sacha Guitry and Noël Coward, weary of reciting the words of others, wrote their own with great success, while such onstage players as Pinner, Benavente and Eugene O'Neill wrote better plays than those in which they had appeared.

Now Claude Rich is taking his turn going it alone as an actor-author. "Le Zouave"—which he has written for his personal use and that of his wife, Catherine, and a couple in the Comédie des Champs-Élysées.

Actually, "Le Zouave" is not a play in the proper sense, but rather an intimate evening with the Richs and their assistants; one suspects that it grew out of a friendly social gathering at which these two imperious, imperious, imperious and jokers. It seems designed for performance at home, a parlor game that has strayed on to the professional stage. In the glare of footlights it wilts quickly.

Rich is as proficient and polished an exponent of polite comedy as can be found in present practice in France. He has grace, elegance and charm. He is the perfect stage gentleman. Also, on this occasion, he needs no props to brighten the dialogue of this strained collection of sketches about married life.

The session—running for almost two hours and uninterrupted by an intermission—is a case of over-exposure, not of Rich and his company, but of Rich's material. At first he and his wife hold the stage alone, flirting, teasing and telling each other foolish fibs. This cop whines has little wit or inventiveness and their dialogue languishes. There follows a holiday in North Africa and things perk up a bit when a rowdy American enters to dance with Mrs. Rich and to make Mr. Rich jealous and uncomfortable, though his fancy wanders vaguely to another intruder, a spirited young woman.

Rich works hard and again demonstrates his drawing-room expertise with his wife following his lead. Edward Marks as the obnoxious Yankee is a lifesaver and Sabine Azema is an attractive youngster. But making trivially important is a special art, one that Rich has still to master.

Couche has been called the foremost new comic in France. Making his debut relatively recently in the café-theaters and acquiring a growing reputation with records of his monologues, he is now at the Olympia in a one-man show.

A stocky, youngish man, bespectacled and wearing production-line overalls, he is a sort of contemporary folk figure. With sardonic edge he spouts the opinions, prejudices and sentiments of the ordinary Frenchman. If



Claude Rich

"Le Zouave."

you want to know what the average garage mechanic, plumber or factory worker is thinking these days, give him ear. There is sociological information in his disgruntled discourses.

### SHARPS & FLATS

AMSTERDAM—The Duke Ellington Orchestra, directed by his son Mercer, will be at the Hilton Hotel Feb. 22 at 8 p.m. along with The Plinkations, The Dutch Swing College Band, Ross King and her band and the Lenny List Dancers. The following night the Ellington orchestra will give a concert in Rotterdam at De Doelen at 8 p.m. and the next night in Antwerp at the Koninkin Elisabethzaal also at 8 p.m.

PARIS—A requiem for Duke Ellington will be held at Trinity Church Feb. 25 at 9 p.m. Claude Bolling and his orchestra and French blues singer Marie-France Anglade will participate. On Feb. 26 the Ellington orchestra will give a concert at the Salle Pleyel at 8 p.m. The Alex Harvey Band will be at the Olympia Feb. 22 at 5 p.m. Chuck Berry will be at the same hall Feb. 24 at 7 and 10:30 p.m. (and in Lyons Feb. 25).

FRANKFURT—The rock group Bad Company will be at the Jahrhunderthalle Feb. 21 at 8 p.m. Lou Reed will appear at the same hall Feb. 23 also at 8 p.m. On Feb. 24 at the same hall, French singer Georges Moustaki will give a concert. The following night, still at the Jahrhunderthalle, there is a concert by George McGraw and his group, Wild Bill Davidson and his Dixieland group will give a concert at the Amerika-Gaus Feb. 27 at 8 p.m.

MUNICH—Bad Company will be at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums Feb. 24 at 8 p.m. and the following night it will be Lou Reed, same time, same place.

LONDON—Rudy Bruff, the George Barnes band and Viola Willis will be the featured attractions at Ronnie Scott's starting Feb. 24, replacing Linda Lewis

and the Perigo group. Diana Warwick will give a concert at Royal Albert Hall Feb. 23 at 7:30 p.m. Caterina Valente is at the Palladium Feb. 23 at 6 and 8:30 p.m.

CHUCK BERRY, touring Britain will be in Glasgow Feb. 21 at the Apollo; in Manchester Feb. 22 at the Trade Hall; in Coventry Feb. 23 at the New Theatre; in London Feb. 25 at the Rainbow (two shows); and in Southampton Feb. 27 at the Gaumont.

COPENHAGEN—The rock group Genesis will be at the Falconer Theater Feb. 21 at 8 p.m. Lou Reed will give a concert with The Strang, Driven Thing Feb. 27 at 8 p.m. at the Tivoli Concert Hall.

LIEGE, Belgium—Art Taylor and his group will be at the Lion, Sans Voile Feb. 21 and 22.

GENEVA—Bluesman Memphis Slim will be at the Victoria Hall Feb. 21 at 6:30 p.m. (and in Lausanne Feb. 25 at the Théâtre Municipal also at 8:30 p.m.).

ZURICH—The Alex Harvey Band is appearing at the Volkshaus Feb. 25 at 8 p.m. and the following night in Basel at the Festschalle Muesmatten, also at 8.

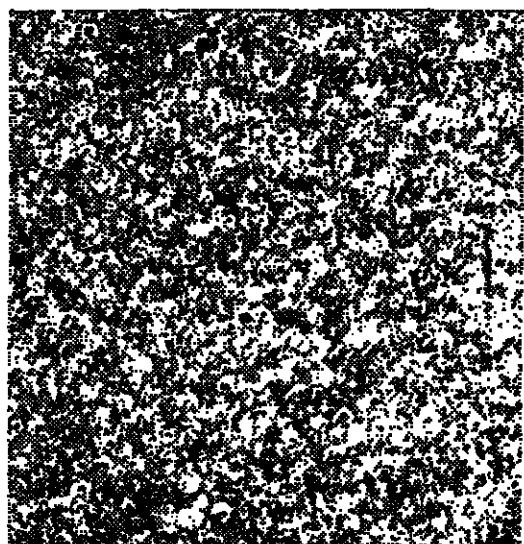
BRUSSELS—Saxman Hal Singer will appear at Pol's Feb. 27, 28 and March 1.

The female singing group Le-belle will be in the Eglise Feb. 23 at the Concertgebouw and in Antwerp on Feb. 28 at the Ardbergeschouwburg.

This week's top singles are in the United States, "Fire" by the Ohio Players, and in Britain, "Make Me Smile" by Steve Harley and Cockney Rebel.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1975

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## Saudis Cut Oil Production Sharply

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ).—A worldwide oversupply of oil has resulted in a sharp drop in Saudi Arabia, the largest producer of the oil cartel.

Sources said production by Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) is about one million barrels a day less than what the U.S.-Saudi consortium is allowed to produce by the Saudi government. Aramco accounts for the bulk of Saudi Arabia's oil output and is allowed to produce up to 8.5 million barrels a day.

Additionally, an Aramco subsidiary, Trans-Arabian Pipeline Co., has ceased sending oil through its 1,000-mile pipeline from Saudi fields to a Sudan, Lebanon, terminal because of slackened demand.

The latter development is not much of a surprise. The rate of flow of oil through the pipeline, never more than 500,000 barrels a day, has been shrinking in recent months, largely because of cheap tanker rates.

Oil buyers have found it less expensive to transport Saudi oil by tanker from the Persian Gulf, rather than paying the pipeline tariff and then picking up the oil at the Lebanese port.

With current tanker rates, sources said, shipping Saudi oil from the Persian Gulf costs \$2 a barrel less than shipping from the Mediterranean after the pipeline tariff is taken into account.

The drop in production puts Saudi Arabia again in third place among the world's biggest petroleum producers. The Soviet Union considered by most oil observers to have gained first place this year with about 9 million barrels a day of crude oil production.

The United States, whose production continues to decline and is currently around 8.5 million barrels a day, is again slightly ahead of Saudi Arabia.

Nonetheless, Saudi Arabia still ranks as the leading producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and could surpass both the United States and Russia if oil demand warranted such production rates.

Most of Aramco's oil is purchased by four U.S. oil companies, which have a 40-per-cent stake in the consortium. They are Exxon, Standard Oil of California, Texaco and Mobil Oil. The remaining 60 per cent of Aramco is held by the Saudi government.

The U.S. oil companies have been taking less oil from Aramco in recent weeks because of a worldwide slowing in petroleum consumption back to near normal levels after having cut it sharply.

Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said in a television interview today.

At the beginning of February, he said the companies were producing only a third the amount of oil they had been asked to produce by the government.

He accused the companies of attempting to exert "pressures" on the government.

The main oil producers, which are both 60-per-cent owned by the government, are Abu Dhabi Petroleum, owned by British Petroleum, Cie. Française des Pétroles and a Japanese consortium—Abu Dhabi Petroleum—owned by Royal Dutch/Shell, Occidental Petroleum Development (owned by Exxon and Mobil) and the Gulbenkian family interests.

Mr. Al-Otaibi said the companies cut production without the government's consent. He said the companies' production policies were a "danger to the country's development programs and to its foreign aid commitments."

He accused the companies of interfering in Abu Dhabi's internal policies and said he was

holding them responsible for their actions.

"We don't accept the pressures of the oil companies and those behind them, particularly the Zionist circles."

Mr. Al-Otaibi did not give any actual production figures. Industry sources say Abu Dhabi output had fallen more sharply than that of other oil-producing countries because of the premiums that have to be paid for Abu Dhabi crudes as a result of their low sulphur content. In the current depressed markets, oilmen say it is difficult to recover in sales prices the higher cost of Abu Dhabi crudes. To help overcome this problem, Abu Dhabi

has cut the premiums on its crude oil.

Venezuela Cuts Output

CARACAS, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Official sources said today that Venezuela may lower its oil production this year to 2.4 million barrels a day to conserve dwindling reserves and dry up excess supply on world markets.

Venezuela has already announced it plans to reduce output from last year's average of close to 3 million barrels a day to around 2.6 million. Government officials have said recently that the cutback could fall to 2.4 million, lowest since 1958.

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## ICI Earnings Drop by 16% In 4th Quarter

But Profit During Year Increases to a Record

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ).—Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. (ICI) today reported a profit decline for the fourth quarter of 1974, startling analysts and brokers, who had anticipated a moderate rise.

Fourth-quarter attributable profit dropped 15.7 per cent to £33 million from £39 million a year earlier, and pre-tax profit slumped to £32 million from £32 million. Analysts generally had expected a report of pre-tax profit of about £100 million.

As anticipated, profit for the year was up sharply to a record pre-tax \$465 million from \$311 million in 1973, due to the company's strong performance in the first nine months of last year.

ICI shares fell on the announcement, dragging down other industrial issues on the London stock market. Though the market was aware of the fourth-quarter downturn in the chemical industry and in ICI's business compared with earlier in the year, it was surprised by the extent of the earnings drop.

The company said that in the last half of 1974 prices failed to match the rise in costs amid declining demand.

Foreign Sales Rise

ICI said almost all the increase in pre-tax profit from 1973 arose from overseas business, including exports from Britain. It said overseas business now accounted for more than two-thirds of the profits.

The company's sales in the fourth quarter rose to £746 million from £591 million a year earlier. For all 1974, sales rose 26 per cent to £2,596 billion from £2,118 billion a year earlier.

For all 1974, overseas sales, including exports from Britain, rose 43 per cent to £1,736 billion from £1,222 billion. ICI said that of this increase almost 65 per cent could be ascribed to higher selling prices that reflected increased costs.

Sales in Britain rose 27 per cent to £1,199 billion from 1973 million a year earlier. ICI said all of this increase was due to higher selling prices reflecting "still larger" increases in costs.

As expected, the company decided to recommend a final dividend of 5.025 pence to make the total for the year 16.5375 pence gross, up from 14.7 pence a year earlier. The rise is the maximum permitted by the government.

Analysts are wondering what provisions ICI made for employee pension funds. It is thought that a larger than expected provision may be responsible for the decline in fourth-quarter profit.

Kreditbank Net Rises

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ).—Kreditbank Luxembourg today reported a 1974 net profit of 111.6 million Luxembourg francs (\$32 million), up 20 per cent from 92.9 million francs in 1973.

Kreditbank, which was the largest manager or co-manager of new Eurobond issues in 1974, said 1974 earnings were after a substantial increase in reserves and depreciation of fixed assets.

Vauxhall Has Loss

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ).—Vauxhall Motors Ltd. said today that it had a record net loss for 1974 of £18 million compared with a 1973 net loss of £3.7 million.

Going beyond the plans for stage one, Statoil said that there would be two pipelines from the field, one for gas and one for oil. It has not been decided where these pipelines would go, and several alternatives, including landing the oil and gas in Norway, are now under study.

The oil pipeline could be ready in 1980 at the earliest, but it would take longer to complete the gas pipeline, Statoil said.

Statoil has a 50-per-cent interest in Statoil with Mobil Oil, the operator for the field, holding a 15-per-cent share. Conoco, Exxon, and Shell each have 10 per cent while the Norwegian-American Saga-Amoco group has 5 per cent.

Jewish Banks on Arab List

Manage French State Bond

By Carl Gewirtz

Earlier this year, Arab banks had insisted on the exclusion of the Jewish-owned banks as the price for their participating in two issues for state-owned companies—Air France and Cie. du Rhône. The latter issue was also managed by Paribas. The exclusion led Lazard to protest to the finance minister.

The only official response from the government to date has been a comment from Premier Jacques Chirac that "it is a matter of relations among banks and between banks and their clients. It seems difficult to us that the government could adopt a constraining attitude one way or the other," he said last week.

Tonight's news, however, was described by one banker as "an elegant way out" for the French government. "By doing an issue with the blacklisted banks, the government shows it is not taking sides or playing favorites and eliminates the need to have to make a formal statement on the issue," he said.

Spanish Living Cost Up

MADRID, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ).—The cost of living in Spain increased 1.47 per cent in January, according to provisional figures released today by the national institute of statistics. Spain's official inflation rate jumped 17 per cent in 1974.

## U.S. Inflation Rate Set at 14.4 Per Cent

In Revised Figures On Quarter's GNP

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP).—The government reported today that U.S. inflation was worse than originally estimated over the last three months of 1974, but the total output of the economy remained unchanged.

Originally the Commerce Department had estimated the quarterly inflation increase at an annual rate of 13.7 per cent. New information caused the department to change that rate to 14.4 per cent.

The total output of goods and services, or gross national product, showed a drop of 0.1 per cent at an annual rate after adjustment for inflation during the three-month period, the Commerce Department said.

The figure was unchanged from last month's estimate, but was still the sharpest quarterly drop since 1958.

Measured quarter to quarter over the entire year it was also still a 5.5-per-cent drop, the sharpest decline in any recession since the Great Depression.

The Commerce Department revised its estimate of the dollar value of the gross national product for the year \$600 billion upward from last month's estimate to \$1,397.3 billion for the entire year.

But at the same time, the department revised upward the inflation rate, which had originally been estimated at 10.3 per cent. The new estimate set the inflation rate at 10.3 per cent over the year and this accounted for the dollar value increase in the gross national product.



Kenneth Ketchner

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

RCA has named Kenneth Ketchner president of RCA Iran. Until recently Mr. Ketchner was director of distribution of RCA Solid State, Europe.

Juan Ignacio Trillo has been named chief executive officer of General Electric Espanola in Madrid.

New general manager of Trans-Interbank Inc. of Geneva is Tipon Bish, who moves from First National Bank of Chicago where he was manager of the Geneva branch.

H. B. Hofmann has been elected vice-president of Smith, Barney & Co. He is based in Paris, responsible for the firm's European syndicate activities.

The new general manager of the Canadian American Bank is Benny Larsen. He will be working at the head office in Luxembourg.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Dutch Eye U.S. Insurance Firm

Wisconsin National Life Insurance Co. says that Netherlands Insurance Co., the international arm of Nationale Nederlanden, a Dutch insurance group, has expressed interest in making a cash tender offer for all Wisconsin National's stock. It says the proposed tender offer would be for 524 shares and would be contingent on at least two-thirds of the company's 1 million outstanding shares being tendered. Wisconsin National directors will recommend acceptance of the proposed offer when it is made and will tender all shares they own individually. The proposed offer is subject to formal approval of each firm's directors and approval of regulatory authorities.

### Gulf Signs Protocols With Russians

President James Lee of Gulf Oil Corp. has signed protocols for exchange of scientific and technical information with various ministries in the Soviet Union. "There are possibilities for a number of different projects," Mr. Lee said as he prepared to leave Moscow, "but they depend on very detailed discussions." Protocols were signed with the ministries of geology, coal, petroleum extraction, the chemical industry and the ministry of petrochemicals and refining. The protocols "set out the intent of the two parties to cooperate on the exchange of science and technology" and the next step is meetings of technical experts to explore what projects or deals might be arranged. While declining to go into details of the kind of cooperation expected, Mr. Lee said the talks could lead to "cooperative ventures on a rather large scale between Gulf and one or more of the ministries."

### Aquitaine Tendering for Westrans

Aquitaine of Canada is making a tender offer for all the 1.6 million outstanding common shares of Westrans Industries of the United States at \$36 a share. Westrans directors, who unanimously

## Late Rally on Wall St. Pushes Dow Index Up 9

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (IPT).—Prices pushed steadily higher toward the close on the New York Stock Exchange today, overcoming earlier hesitation with the assistance of some favorable economic news.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 8.99 points to 745.38 after being ahead 3 points in early trading and up 5.55 at 3 o'clock.

Advances outdistanced declines at the close about 810 to 600 after being ahead in early trading but behind in mid-session.

Volume totaled 22.36 million shares compared with 21.93 million shares yesterday.

Brokers said the late rally was partly inspired by the Commerce Department report that retail sales rose 2.3 per cent from the previous week with auto sales ahead 10 per cent.

Natamex jumped 4 1/2 to 45 1/8. Directors proposed a 3-for-2 split and dividend increase.

Pan American World Airways was the most active issue on the Big Board, closing at 4 3/4, off 1 1/4. A block of 362,300 shares of the issue traded at 4 1/2. The issue has been active and volatile following reports of a possible Iranian rescue of the financially troubled airline and its own moves to improve economy.

In other airline stocks, American tacked on 3 1/4 to 3 1/2. Trans World Airlines was 8 5/8, off 1 1/4, and Eastern Air Lines 5 1/4, off 1 1/8.

Polaroid declined 7 7/8 to 20. Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported that analysts have become fuzzy about company projections for this year because of Polaroid's lack of details following its report of sharply lower fourth-quarter net.

In other usually more volatile issues, Eastman Kodak gained 3 1/4 to 55 3/8. IBM was 217 3/4, unchanged. Burroughs 83 3/4, up 2 1/4, and Disney 40 1/2, unchanged.

Commercial Solvents jumped 9 points to 42 3/8. International Minerals & Chemical tentatively agreed to acquire the 54 per cent of Commercial Solvents's stock it does not already own. It agreed to pay \$45 a share. International Minerals closed at 41 1/2.

Fleetwood Enterprises fell 5 1/8 to 10 5/8. The company plans to suspend operations at nine mobile home plants.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.47 to 77.31.

Most active issue was Twin Fair, closing at 4 2/8, up 1/8 on volume of 218,700 shares.

### Copper States to Cut Output by 5 Per Cent

SANTIAGO, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ).—The Inter-Governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries plans to reduce production and sales of Copper by another 5 per cent to combat flagging prices, Chile announced today.

Augustin Toro, Chile mining minister, said the cut will probably begin March 1 but that the decision depends on consultations with the other members of the council: Peru, Zambia and Zaire.

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## U.K. Jobless Rate Hits 3.4%, Highest Level Since Jan. 1973

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP).—Unemployment in Britain rose to 790,892 this month—the highest since January 1973—the government announced today.

This was 14,000 higher than the estimated figure for last month and was an increase of 137,000 since November, when the last official figures were tabulated, the Employment Ministry said. The latest rise was the biggest one-month increase since 1963, the ministry said.

The unemployment total represents 3.4 per cent of Britain's 23.3 million workforce.

The highest out of work percentage was reported in battle-scarred Northern Ireland, where there was a slight rise in the unemployed to 34,691, or 6.8 per cent of the half-million working population.

The latest figure is below forecasts that unemployment would reach 800,000 by still the highest since January, 1973, when















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# Montreal Assures IOC on '76 Games

By Bernard Kirsch

LAUSANNE, Feb. 20 (UPI)—Organizers of the 1976 Montreal Olympics, using the right to host the games, have regained the confidence of the International Olympic Committee, which will be trying to keep the city as the host for the next summer. During all that time, they will have no choice but to live.

Because of several real crises and some false ones—the IOC's decision to suspend the Jeux olympiques (from Montreal) last week here, the IOC president, Lord Killanin, and the eight-member IOC executive board, COJO, was invited to Switzerland because of the strike and labor problems that were causing long delays in the construction of the Olympic stadium.

A news conference today, the first day of a three-day session, Lord Killanin said "we have reverted to the situation that we have confidence in COJO, and in the Canadian Olympic Committee, and in the Olympic Games. They have assured us that the construction is advancing and that the finances there."

was the same reassurance the Montreal people gave Vienna at the IOC's annual meeting in October. Their pitch was strong that Lord Killanin, today that he left Austria confident that he thought COJO would not have to come to Lausanne. But that was before the strikes and inflation.

to see that Montreal follows up on all of today's vows, Killanin said that an IOC observer or group would visit Montreal once a month for a starting in April. He also said that if anything does go wrong—if the strikes resume and rate of inflation increases, if it is impossible to complete the Olympic stadium by the opening—there is nothing

that the IOC could do about it. "Like when there were no games in 1940 and 1944, we could not intervene," Lord Killanin said. "We can take no legal action."

Rights now, Lord Killanin said, "I think we have to trust COJO." After today's three-hour meeting with the IOC, a COJO representative said: "The false crisis is over." He said the games were never endangered. COJO president Roger Rousseau, a former ambassador to Cameroon, agreed.

He said that "there is nothing like a crisis to bring everybody together." He added that the reason he had Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau "invited here" was because of the question: Are we going to have what we said we were going to have?

"Yes, we are," Rousseau said. "There will be no cutbacks."

Montreal officials said that all the events will be held in all the completed stadiums and—most important to the Quebec government—the games will be self-financing. The coin issues, lotteries and ticket sales, the Quebec government announced, will cover the games' cost, even though it has risen from about \$350 million to \$610 million.

Mayor Drapeau has made it a point of honor to see that the games are self-financing. He said that if the Quebec government offered COJO money, it might be refused.

It is an academic question because the Quebec government has already said that there will be no funds available.

Mayor Drapeau says self-financing by a municipality is good because it shows that the Olympics are not the games of a government. But that may not be the case in 1980, when Moscow stages the competitions.

The IOC does not care how the games are financed, only that they are held.

## Bando Loses Arbitration In Baseball

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20 (UPI)—It's 12 down and one to go for Oakland A's owner Charlie Finley in his arbitration struggles with members of his world champs, but the last battle could be the toughest one.

Finley won his dispute with Sal Bando, received a signed contract from pitcher John (Blue Moon) Odom and met with infielder Ted Kubiak and catcher Ray Fosse during a busy day yesterday. The mediator's decisions on Kubiak and Fosse were not announced. Finley will end his arbitration when he meets star outfielder Reggie Jackson tomorrow in Los Angeles.

Bando had sought \$125,000 while Finley offered \$100,000. Arbitrator Jacob Seidenburg telephoned from his Virginia home that he had decided Finley's offer was a fair one.

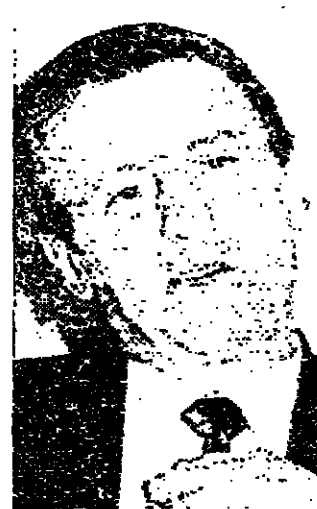
"Worst Front Office" The battle between the two men had gotten bitter with Bando calling Finley's operation "the worst front office in baseball." Finley described Bando as the worst defensive third baseman in the American League and said he had slipped in a dozen of 14 key categories.

Asked after the decision was announced whether Bando would be able to hold his post as team captain, Finley said: "I don't want to go into that now."

Bando did not seem especially disappointed after learning of his loss. "I'm just happy it's over with. I was optimistic when I went in and I still am. Whatever happens, happens."

Pitcher Ken Holtzman and Bando were told to accept Finley's offer while the arbitrator ordered Finley to give reliever Rolfe Fingers a \$24,000 raise to \$89,000. But since he saved \$44,000 with Holtzman and Bando, the A's owner is still \$20,000 ahead.

Finley had today to gear up for what is expected to be a tense arbitration session tomorrow with Jackson. Finley is believed to be offering Jackson \$140,000 and the latter has reportedly cut his salary demand from \$200,000 to \$165,000.



Patrice des Montis

## Gambler Held In Race Case

PARIS, Feb. 20 (UPI)—Patrice des Montis, the most famous French horse racing gambler, was arrested tonight in the latest development in an investigation into the rigging of a hurdle race in 1973.

Three other persons who allegedly placed bets in his name also were arrested. Their identities were not immediately known.

In December, a trainer and six jockeys—including the champion on the obstacles, Pierre Costes—were imprisoned and charged with rigging the Prix Breda Abbatue, run at Auteuil on Dec. 9, 1973.

Also arrested at that time were 10 gamblers.

Des Montis is a millionaire gambler familiarly known throughout France as "Monsieur X." In 1972, he was cleared of charges of cheating the state-run pari-mutuel betting system of 4.2 million francs.

He reportedly has won several million francs on the Tiercé, in which bettors try to pick the first three horses in or out of order.

## Against Foreman or Frazier

# Ali Is Said to Seek Title Fight In Cairo, Asking \$7.5 Million

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (UPI)—Muhammad Ali, the world heavyweight boxing champion, disclosed yesterday that negotiations were under way for a title defense against Joe Frazier or George Foreman later this year in an "ancient setting" that closed-circuit television promoters identified as Cairo.

Ali's asking price is \$7.5 million, according to both Don King of Video Techniques and Michael Malitz of Top Rank, Inc., the two concerns competing for the title bout.

"I can't say where we're going to fight," Ali said during a taping of a TV show in Philadelphia, "but it won't be in this country. We almost had the fight in the Colosseum in Rome. The Italian government was going to rebuild the Colosseum and I was going to enter the ring in a chariot, seriously, one of those Ben Hur things."

"Trumpets Blowing" "Four big, white horses and trumpets blowing and me coming in and that's the picture," he said. "We'll be going. But the next fight will be in that type of set-up—an ancient setting. I can't say no more about it, but the official announcement will be soon."

In commenting on Ali's remarks, King mentioned that Ali's opponent would be either Frazier or Foreman.

"That hasn't been settled," King said. "At least Frazier is

fighting again. He's got a fight with Jimmy Ellis in Australia next week. Foreman doesn't have anything scheduled. He's got to fight somebody before he fights Ali for the title again."

All decried Foreman as a champion with an eighth-round knockout last year in Kinshasa, Zaire.

Ali is scheduled to oppose Chuck Wepner in Cleveland March 24 in his first defense since winning the title for the second time. Ali said that the bout in an "ancient setting" would occur in about four months, but King said that the bout would not be held until September or October.

"There are a lot of things that have to be settled," said King.

Challenger's Share

He said that the challenger in the Cairo bout would receive about \$3 million. Ali and Foreman each collected \$5 million as their share of the Zaire bout. Ali and Frazier each earned \$2.5 million for their 1971 title bout here.

"There have been discussions with several people about a title fight in Cairo," said Malitz, a vice-president of Top Rank, Inc. "There are half a dozen people talking to us who profess to represent groups willing to put up money for a Cairo title fight."

Ever since the Zaire fight, several nations in the Middle East have expressed interest in staging a title bout, including Iran, Kuwait and Lebanon.

## In Any Language, NHL Coach Didn't Like the Officiating

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20 (UPI)—Marc Boileau was so angry his words came out in torrents of alternating French and English.

"Gez, I've seen some bad officiating... some real bad officials... but this has to take the cake," the Pittsburgh Penguins coach said.

Boileau was boiling about a penalty leveled against Colin Campbell for elbowing late in the final period. The power play situation enabled the Los Angeles Kings to score and tie the Pens 2-2 in a National Hockey League game last night.

Never mind that the tie left the Penguins' unbroken-at-home streak intact at 19 games.

Much discussion is ahead and the new rules, if acceptable to the legislators, will probably not operate until the 1978 World Cup in Argentina.

Other interested parties will be invited to give evidence.

Much discussion is ahead and the new rules, if acceptable to the legislators, will probably not operate until the 1978 World Cup in Argentina.

Discussion on Violence

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20 (UPI)—The increasing violence in soccer will be discussed at the international "round table" in Monaco April 1-3.

The round table will include officials of FIFA and the European Football Federation (UEFA), club leaders, players' representatives, referees and journalists.

The increase in violent behavior—both by players and spectators—has become a major headache for soccer officials. As long ago as September, 1972, UEFA President Armando Franchi said at a referees' seminar: "Sometimes it looks as if a wind of madness blows across our sport."

Soccer authorities have ordered referees to be severe, notably during last year's World Cup in West Germany. But in spite of admonishments, yellow cards, suspensions and bans on stadiums, the situation does not seem to improve.

The threats to soccer do not only include violence in its most direct form, such as brutal play and aggression. They also include the whole bag of tricks some players have to commit nasty fouls on opponents, hoping the referee will not see them, open misconduct on the field, provocation and threats to referees.

WHA Standings

Division 1	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	35	15	3	73	186	129
N.Y. Rangers	29	18	13	71	248	189
Chicago	20	27	8	48	181	191
Atlanta	24	21	13	61	164	163
Division 2	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver	29	22	6	64	182	173
Edmonton	25	27	7	57	183	184
St. Louis	22	23	12	56	180	197
Minnesota	16	33	6	38	188	243
Kansas City	12	38	8	34	137	232
Division 3	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	34	9	16	84	283	167
Los Angeles	32	11	15	79	281	128
Pittsburgh	26	20	13	65	231	207
San Jose	15	32	19	49	178	242
Washington	6	48	6	17	126	304
Division 4	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	30	11	11	82	350	174
Boston	28	17	11	73	261	173
Toronto	20	22	11	51	209	222
California	15	36	10	40	162	234

Wednesday's Games

Chicago 2, New York Rangers 2 (Koroll, Bull; Palla, Tkaczuk)	Atlanta 4, Minnesota 2 (Rosenbach, Covich, Murray, Lysak, Ranno, Coldeworth)
Los Angeles 2, Pittsburgh 2 (Corring, Mielner, Promont, Stedid)	Toronto 3, California 3 (McKenney, E.H.I., Hammarstrom, Sprink, J. Stewart)
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 3 (Bergeron, Dionne, Korney, McKeenrath, Macleish, Jim Watson, Clark)	

Wednesday's Games

Houston 10, Quebec 4 (Mark Howe 2, Rickowski 2, Taylor 2, Lund 2)	St. Louis 2, Toronto 3 (Barron 2, Minnesota 5, Cleveland 3 (Morris, Arbour, Walton, D. O'Brien, Connelly, Walter, Sour, Harrison)
Winnipeg 4, Edmonton 1 (Spring, Bergman, Young, Hedberg, Joyal)	

Boxing Title Taken

MANCHESTER, England, Feb. 20 (AP)—Australian Steve Accel, a 20-year-old boxing novice from Melbourne, won the vacant Commonwealth 11½-lb. heavyweight boxing title here last night, overpowering Britain's Maxie Smith in three rounds. The referee stopped the fight two seconds from the bell. Smith was dropped twice in the first round and took three more counts in the second.



Associated Press

COMING BACK—Tony Conigliaro, 30, former Boston Red Sox outfielder, throws batting practice at team's Winter Haven, Fla., training base. Conigliaro, whose eyesight suffered after he was hit by a pitched ball, retired in 1971, but now feels his eyesight has recovered enough for comeback. Formal spring training began yesterday.

## Atlanta Official Offers Plan To Standardize Baseball Pay

ATLANTA (UPI)—Eddie Robinson thinks baseball should come up with a standardized formula for paying its players.

"The way it is now, it's mainly a hit or miss situation," said the Atlanta Braves general manager. "Pay increases should be based on merit, and we should come up with a way of measuring that merit."

Robinson already has a formula in mind.

"Let's take shortstop, just as an example," he said. "Take a five or seven year average of all shortstops, that is, the regulars who batted at least 400 times a season. "What their combined batting average, runs scored, runs batted in, the works. Also work out their defensive average."

"Average Salary" "Then," Robinson continued, "get their average salary for that period."

"When a shortstop gets into contract negotiations, he'd know pretty well where he stood. He shouldn't expect an increase if he didn't match the average for his position, or he could expect a raise comparable to how much he exceeded the average."

Robinson said he has never cared for the present system, which is based on what a player did the previous year rather than what he does in the year for which he is being paid.

He said that to that is to adjust salaries at the end of a season," said Robinson. "If a player has an outstanding year, he could be rewarded then, not have to wait until the following season."

Robinson apparently is having trouble coming to terms with only four Braves players—Ralph Garr, Dusty Baker, Darrell Evans and Gary Gentry—and only one of those, National League batting champ Garr, has requested arbitration.

"The way arbitration is now set up, where the player either gets what he is asking for or what the club is offering, with no compromising forces both sides to be careful," said Robinson.

"If the player asks for too much, the arbitrator probably will accept the club offer. And, if the club offers too little, you can be sure the player will get what he asks for."

Robinson pointed out that Garr is already under contract with the Braves. When Garr's arbitration case comes up, the arbitrator will have two contracts before him—one with Garr's asking price, the other with Robinson's offer.

"The arbitrator will listen to both sides," said Robinson. "When he reaches his decision, he'll tear up one of those contracts and the other will be binding on both parties."

Robinson figures that if the players and management agree on a pay formula, it would eliminate all the haggling that now goes on.

ABA Standings

Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
New York .....	42	16	724	—
Kentucky .....	42	16	724	—
St. Louis .....	23	40	369	2 1/2
Memphis .....	22	41	369	2 1/2
Virginia .....	13	48	213	30 1/2
Western Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Denver .....	37	15	758	—
San Antonio .....	27	27	578	11
Indiana .....	20	28	537	18
Utah .....	18	38	443	25
San Diego .....	24	37	393	23 1/2
Wednesday's Games				
New York 115, San Antonio 81				
Detroit 37, Kansas 28, St. Louis 25, Jones				
Utah 98, Denver 88, Malone 36,				
Jones 23, Van Breda Kniff 16, Green				

Wednesday's Games

New York 113, San Antonio 81 (Spryng 27, Kennon 28; Silas 25, Jones 23)	Utah 99, Denver 88 (Malone 26, Boone 22, Van Breda Kolff 14, Green 14)
Indiana 126, Virginia 107 (Keller 24, Joyce 19; Twardzik 17, Jackson 18)	Kentucky 114, St. Louis 107 (Reel 27, Dampier 18; O'Grady 23, Barnes 23)
San Diego 127, Memphis 100 (Lamar 24, Davis 26; Owens 25, Carter 23)	

## U.S. Soccer Weighs Rule Changes

By Mike Hughes

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (UPI)—Soccer eventually could become a major league sport in North America if a set of new rules, some borrowed from hockey, become universally accepted.

Abolition of the offside rule when a team is taking a free kick could result in more goals, a lack of which is primarily responsible for the game's failure to catch the imagination of North Americans.

The North American Soccer League now has 19 teams and is showing slow movement at the gate, but if soccer matches produced an abundance of goals as in hockey, and clear-cut results, instead of scoreless ties, spectator interest could accelerate.

Traditional Sports

NASL officials do not expect soccer ever to replace the traditional American sports, but they are confident the scoring of more goals will help popularize the game that is No. 1 in most other areas of the world.

If a new rule tried out in a European junior championship is adopted by the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA), the world governing body, there will not need to be a defender between the attacking team and goalkeeper when a free kick is taken.

The NASL has experimented with a no-offside rule within 18 yards of the goal but it must undergo further testing before it can be submitted to FIFA for consideration.

Another proposed rule change,

which is taken right out of the hockey book, is the introduction of a penalty box. The referee would be empowered to send a man to the penalty box for 10 minutes instead of issuing him a warning or expelling him from the field for the remainder of the game.

Soccer Power Play Introduction of the penalty box would enable attacking teams to try more frequently for hockey's equivalent of the power play goal.

At present, a player is issued a "yellow" caution card if his offense is serious, but not serious enough to warrant automatic expulsion from the field, which would mean his team must play short-handed. If a player commits another serious foul after being issued a yellow card, he is tossed out of the game. That happens, but not often.

3 Caution Cards

Once a player receives three caution cards, whether they are issued in three consecutive games or over a season, he must appear before a disciplinary commission. This usually means an automatic suspension, the length of which depends on his past disciplinary record. Players on suspension receive no pay and are not allowed to train with their clubs.

The new rules were tried out during last year's European under-18 championship and will be formally discussed at an international "round table" conference in Monaco, April 1-3. Representatives of the world and European governing bodies, coaches, referees, soccer writers



Associated Press

rd Killanin, left, and Mayor Jean Drapeau in Lausanne.

## U.S. Commission Concludes Day Hearings on Gambling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—The head of special federal gambling study commission said today that spokesmen for the law's leading sports organizations have failed to make a convincing case against legalized gambling.

Charles Morin, who heads the member panel, said he has made up his mind on whether to let team sports gambling be authorized.

He was less than persuaded by arguments presented during days of hearings by four professional sports commissioners' representatives of the two big amateur sports organizations.

In response to a question, Mr. Morin said: "Are they offering anything? Are they offering anything? No, they're not. They're saying they can't win if it's illegal."

He Washington attorney also commented: "What becomes clearly clear is that no one has any knowledge of what is going on in this country. No one who comes before us knows."

At the closing session of the commission, officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Amateur Athletic Union declared their opposition to legalized gambling.

"Admirably Opposed" Robert James, Atlantic Coast Conference commissioner, said AAU is "adamantly opposed to governmental action (federal state) which in effect approves gambling on team sports."

Alan Cassell, executive director of the AAT, and George W. L. head of the National Junior College Athletic Association, also expressed opposition to legalized gambling.

Another opposition witness was National Hockey League Commissioner Clarence Campbell, who said: "We are not in the key business to provide athletes with a medium for continuing an activity which we consider to be potentially threatening to the integrity of our sport."

Similar views were given the commission yesterday by other professional league officials—baseball's Kuhn, football's Pete Rozelle and basketball's Walter A. Brown.

Legalization Urged

However, two witnesses today urged legalization of sports betting. Harry Marchant, a New York sports columnist and author of

## College Basketball

East	W	L	T	Pts	GB
Brandeis 55, RPI 52					
Bridgeport 79, Iowa 68					
Carroll 101, Southern 82					
Delaware 82, Bucknell 76					
Holy Cross 98, New Hampshire 85					
Lehigh 72, Cornell 62					
Pittsburgh 80, Niagara 65					
St. Bonaventure 82, Rutgers 81					
South	W	L	T	Pts	GB
Clemson 85, Georgia Tech 84					
Maryland 70, Virginia 51					
North Carolina 82, Duke 74					
Wake Forest 78, Davidson 69					
West-Mary 81, VMI 66					
Midwest	W	L	T	Pts	GB
Akron 97, Buffalo 81					
Bowling Green 86, W. Michigan 81					
Dartmouth 78, Ohio 61					
Missouri 87, Kansas 72					
Toledo 90, Central Michigan 80					
Southwest	W	L	T	Pts	GB
Oklahoma 85, Iowa St. 70					
Colorado 90, Oklahoma 87					
Occidental 87, Whitler 82					

## NBA Standings

West					
Colorado 50, Oklahoma 87.					
Occidental 87, Whittier 82.					
<b>NBA Standings</b>					
<b>EASTERN CONFERENCE</b>					
<b>Atlantic Division</b>					
Boston	W	L	Pct	GB	
Boston	41	17	.707	—	
Buffalo	37	23	.617	4 1/2	
New York	29	30	.492	12 1/2	
Philadelphia	25	35	.417	17	
<b>Central Division</b>					
Washington	43	16	.724	—	
Cleveland	38	21	.688	2 1/2	
Chicago	30	30	.500	13	
Indiana	24	37	.397	19 1/2	
New Orleans	11	46	.196	36	
<b>WESTERN CONFERENCE</b>					
<b>Midwest Division</b>					
Chicago	W	L	Pct	GB	
Chicago	38	22	.631	—	
St. Louis	34	27	.558	2 1/2	
Detroit	31	31	.500	6	
Minneapolis	28	33	.467	7	
<b>Pacific Division</b>					
Golden State	33	23	.589	—	
Seattle	28	23	.479	5	
Portland	24	25	.485	8	
San Antonio	21	27	.438	12	
San Diego	21	27	.438	12	



